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Canada United In Spite of Talk Of Balkanizing

Scattered Secession Moves Disappear in Strong Nationalism

More Conversations

People Express Themselves Glad of Share in British Commonwealth

Canadian Conversations
—III—

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Persistent references to regional self-rule tend to bewilder visitors in Canada who have encountered surprisingly little dissension, but, on the contrary, a rather fine display of national unity.

Even when told of vociferous moves toward provincial self-determination and economic self-sufficiency, such as that represented by the Social Credit Government in Alberta, one remains puzzled—knowing how effectively the Federal Government functions in preserving the democratic rights of the people.

Question of Secession

But when one begins to hear such questions as: "Is the Dominion headed toward a break-up into several Balkanized states?"—then it seems time to investigate rumor and pursue discussions.

Secession—separation—autonomy! These three sisters of civil strife flaunt their flounces with surprising boldness along Canada's conversational highways and byways. The visitor is amazed, however, not so much at the frequency with which such terms make their appearance as at the composure with which they are received.

Rumors of Independence

One hears, coincident with the overthrow of the Taschereau sway in Quebec, direct allegations that the next step is an independent French nation on the banks of the St. Lawrence. He hears, simultaneously with reports of vast agricultural and mineral riches awaiting development in the Peace river district, of a movement there to set up a government severed from Alberta and British Columbia. A similar rumor comes from Banff. And as for British Columbia: its ties with the rest of Canada have several times seemed to hang by a most tenuous thread—a thread, however, which seems to strengthen with age.

But the visitor soon becomes familiar with a general tendency. Whenever—in discussing the possibility of any of these proposals coming to fruition—he puts the direct question to the typical Canadian, he invariably finds the subject dismissed with a shrugged: "Well, after all, we're Canadians." A phrase which may be interpreted as: "Yes, we may grouse a lot but we'll never do anything to impair our national integrity."

Provincial Self-Sufficiency

One gets the impression, indeed, that the forthright talk of separation does not involve nearly so great a threat against national unity as does the tendency of separate provinces, observable over long time periods to take unto themselves many of the original prerogatives of the Dominion Government which were provided under the British North American Act.

The intention of the Confederation of 1867 was obviously to unite the provinces under a strong central government, and thus avoid the possibility of any such civil strife as that observed in the United States while the Dominion was being formulated. But the physical make-up of Canada; the wide and—until recently—formidable distances; the conflict of certain racial and religious objectives; the tendency toward centralization of financial interests in favored cities; the ambitions of some provincial politicians, and several other contributing influences have tended to make the provincial fences more and more clearly defined and to make the Government at Ottawa seem farther away.

Warning Sounded

Recently this tendency was strongly scored by no less an authoritative speaker than C. H. Cahan, formerly Secretary of State, who warned members of the Canadian Bar Association to carefully familiarize themselves with the B. N. A. Act and the Statute of Westminster so that they might analyze wisely current efforts to give to the provinces even wider powers.

"I am confident," he said, "that

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At Hungary's Helm

International

Koloman Daranyi

Successor to Julius Gömbös as Head of Budapest Cabinet Well Received

Hungary to Stay In Revision Bloc Under Daranyi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—A new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed without difficulties or friction, and is practically the same as the one over which Julius Gömbös presided before he passed on. It is headed by Koloman Daranyi, who was Minister of Agriculture in a former government and was acting Prime Minister during Mr. Gömbös's absence.

The appointment has been well received by almost all parties, groups and classes, because the new Prime Minister is considered moderate, conciliatory and above narrow personal or partisan ambitions.

Slow But Steady Rise

He is characterized by steadiness and firmness rather than by brilliance. He is inclined to play safe. His ascent to the highest political position in his land has been slow. He has performed no spectacular feats, but has risen slowly from one small office to another.

Nine years ago he was first elected to Parliament and only last year did he become a fully fledged Minister. He is an agricultural expert and has contributed in no small degree to the steady progress which Hungarian farmers have made since the World War. He has preserved excellent relations with many factions and for that reason he is now welcomed.

Rivalry for the Post

The opposition leaders have confidence in him, so a short political truce is expected. However this does not mean permanent political peace. Mr. Daranyi is considered by other political leaders to be temporary, and each rival hopes to be his successor. They will use this period of tranquillity to prepare their forces for a vigorous fight later on.

Mr. Daranyi is to follow, in all essential points the same policy as Mr. Gömbös. In internal affairs this means unification of all constructive Hungarian forces and in external affairs, close co-operation with all powers which are working for treaty revision. There will be no diminution in Hungary's friendship for Italy, Germany and Austria nor in its reserve toward the Little Entente.

British Move To Halt Break On Neutrality

Nonintervention Meeting Called to Hold Russia on Spanish Issue

Moscow Impatient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—Partly to calm the growing apprehensions of British Laborites and partly in a last minute endeavor to ward off the threatened withdrawal of the Soviet Union from the International Non-Intervention Agreement, the British Government has called a meeting of the non-intervention committee for tomorrow.

Meanwhile inquiries in Soviet circles reveal that the Soviet Government had decided to give up pressing for such a meeting, because in Moscow's opinion, non-intervention has already completely broken down. The Soviet Government considers this fact so patent that it feels it is no longer necessary to call the committee together to record it.

The Soviet therefore considers itself justified in resuming its liberty of action. Official announcement to this effect is expected shortly.

Reich and Italy Reply

Meanwhile Germany and Italy both complied with the committee's request for a reply to the Soviet's charges of breaking the non-intervention agreement. Though the terms of replies are being kept secret, it is known that both Governments indignantly repudiate the allegations. Germany, it is understood, makes countercharges against the Soviet.

Nothing so far has been heard from Portugal, which was also arraigned.

With the non-intervention agreement on the point of being wrecked, labor has decided to stage an international protest meeting at Paris this week end at which the demand will be put forward that the arms embargo should be immediately lifted in favor of the Spanish Loyalists.

The situation, though again critical, is not regarded at Downing Street so seriously as at the outset of the rebellion. It is believed that no one wants to use the Spanish situation as the tinder from which to light another World War. It is, therefore, hoped that the breakdown of non-intervention will merely mean that each Government will ignore what the others are doing.

Diplomat to Barcelona

The Soviet's determination to do its utmost to help the Loyalists is seen in the appointment of one of its leading diplomats, Antonoff Ovseyenko, former Ambassador to Warsaw, as Consul General at Barcelona where President Azaña is expected to establish his seat of government.

It is clear, however, that the insurgents are contemplating a swoop on Catalonia from the Balearic Islands as soon as circumstances permit.

Eyewitnesses tell of 15,000 fresh troops being armed and trained in Mallorca, presumably with Italian assistance.

Rebels Advance Within 10 Miles of Madrid: Page 7.

France Soft-Pedals Soviet Pact: Page 7.

Consumer Co-operatives Target Of Organized Mid-West Drive; Aid by Government Is Protested

Retail Merchants Combining in Movement to Press a Choice Between European System and Traditional American Method

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Aware that the consumer-co-operative movement is gaining ground in the United States, with its 12,000 units at the present time, retail merchants in the middle west are organizing to oppose it.

America must choose, they say in effect, between a European system of consumer-owned and operated business and the traditional American method of retailing through the independent merchant. As defenders of the merchant, they plead that the government keep out of the contest and refrain from giving any kind of aid to consumer co-operatives.

Merchants' organizations opposed to the consumer-co-operative movement appear to be springing up spontaneously. One with headquarters in Milwaukee is known as Marketing Associations, Inc. This organization is trying to counteract the effects in Wisconsin of compulsory teaching on the subject of consumer co-operatives in the public schools.

Plan Campaign

Of wider scope is an association formed here this month when officers of a variety of retail merchants' associations, state and national, met at the Union League Club to plan a campaign which they hope to make national. The chairman of the committee appointed to carry through the organization work is A. T. Murphy, editor of the Black Diamond, trade publication of the retail coal merchants who are taking the lead in this effort. Certain features of the Guffey bill scared the coal men into action, it is said.

The Chicago group is sending an envoy through the Middle West to act as the Paul Revere of the opposition. He is Kline L. Roberts, executive vice-president of the American Bituminous Retail Coal Merchants Association. During this month Mr. Roberts has speaking engagements in 10 cities to discuss "The Threat of the Co-operative Movement." Chicago business men write to their friends in the cities where he is scheduled to speak, and urge them to recruit other local merchants to hear Mr. Roberts.

The message is being delivered also at national meetings held in Chicago. Among others who have put forward the retailer's case against co-operatives are Wever Dobson, an executive of the bituminous coal organization, and J. Frank Grimes,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

President Shows Engineering Its Value to Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—In a letter to the heads of more than 100 schools and colleges, President Roosevelt has raised the question whether coming generations of engineers are being taught in addition to construction and design "the social responsibility of engineering," it was revealed at the White House today.

With his letter, the President sent each educator a copy of Little Waters, recently issued by government conservationists to call attention to the long neglect of small headwater streams in the United States. The authors of this government pamphlet charge that during the past half-century the attention of hydraulic engineers has been too exclusively centered on big things—floods and levees, large-scale hydropower, great dams and reservoirs—while thousands of upstream marshes, pools, lakes and small streams have been allowed to run off and dry up.

Marks New Step

President Roosevelt's letter, calling attention of educators to this and other engineering responsibilities is held to be significant because, as far as can be recalled, it marks the first time that a President has paid any direct attention to what is being taught those who will direct the nation's welfare in the future.

"Events of recent years have brought into clearer perspective the social responsibility of engineering," the President declares.

"In respect of wise use of natural resources such reports as those of the Mississippi Valley Committee, the National Resources Committee and the Great Plains Drought Area Committee have brought out the facts impressively. The enclosed report, Little Waters, presents in miniature many of the social-engineering problems of soil and water conservation.

Facts Clearly Revealed

"In respect of the impact of science and engineering upon human life—social and economic dislocations as well as advance in productive power—the facts are revealed with distressing clearness in public records of unemployment, bankruptcies and relief. The responsibility of scientists has been analyzed in noteworthy addresses such as, among the most recent, those presented at the tercentenary celebration of Harvard University and the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The design and construction of specific civil engineering works or of instruments for production represent only one part of the responsibility of engineering. It must also consider social processes and problems, and modes of more perfect adjustment to environment, and must co-operate in designing accommodating mechanisms to absorb the shocks of the impact of science.

Raises Question of Vision

"This raises the question whether the curricula of engineering schools are so balanced as to give coming generations of engineers the vision and flexible technical capacity necessary to meet the full range of engineering responsibility.

"I am calling this matter to the attention of educators of high administrative authority in the hope that it may be thoroughly explored in faculty discussions and in meetings of engineering, educational and other pertinent professional associations."

The authors of Little Waters hold that "while immediate responsibility for the disappearance of watershed ponds and lakes, and failure to regulate headwater streams, must be charged to the motives and practices of the owners of the land and to promotional drainage enterprises, a contributory responsibility must be charged to the engineering profession generally."

Jobs Show Gain For Sixth Month In U. S. Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Employment increases for the sixth successive month were recorded today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as she announced the return of approximately 355,000 workers to jobs between August and September.

More than 1,000,000 workers went back to work between September, 1935, and September, 1936, in the industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the record showed. Weekly pay rolls rose nearly $32,000,000 during the year.

"This," Miss Perkins said, "means that approximately 6,000,000 more people are engaged in all types of regular employment other than agriculture now than at the low point of the depression in March, 1933." Her estimate was based on sample figures taken from pay rolls of principal industries.

The report showed that factory employment in September reached the highest level recorded in any month since June, 1930; that employment in retail and wholesale trade establishments exceeded that of September in any year since 1930; while in the metal mining industry, employment exceeded the level of any month since April, 1931. Power and light companies reported the largest number of workers since September, 1931. Manufacturing employment is reported as 90.6 per cent of its 1923-25 average.

Miss Perkins indicated that she was especially pleased with a new high in the machine tool industry. A gain of 8.8 per cent in employment in this industry between August and September brought the level of employment above that of any month since July, 1930. This index, the Secretary of Labor described as a "sensitive one," explaining that it indicates the extent to which industry is retooling for the next season.

New Deal Maps Regimentation, Landon Warns

Republican Nominee Sees Roosevelt Re-election Threat to Liberty

Heads for Oklahoma

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN TEXAS, Oct. 22—With only one prepared speech in two days of steady traveling, that at Phoenix, Ariz., last night, the Landon campaign today was mostly a long train ride.

Because of the inescapable fact that this transcontinental railway cuts deep into Texas—biggest unit of the Solid South—Gov. Alfred M. Landon became the first Republican presidential candidate to campaign in this area for as long as political reporters could remember offhand.

Heads for Oklahoma

The Kansas Governor is streaking for Oklahoma City, Okla., where he makes a major address tomorrow, appealing to Jeffersonian Democrats. As an independent oil operator he is well known in Oklahoma, neighbor to his native Kansas, and the State is generally accounted to be borderline political territory. Former Gov. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray is joining Governor Landon in the ride across the State and appealing to Oklahomans to repudiate the New Deal. Former Governor Murray has been stumping for Governor Landon, and already has fought an election for himself unsuccessfully—against the New Deal. Senator Thomas P. Gore, recently defeated anti-New Deal Democrat, also is expected on the Landon train.

Although a crowd of several hundred persons gathered around his private car at El Paso, Texas, this morning—just across the Rio Grande from Mexico—Governor Landon did not appear to speak, and disappointed cheers followed his train out of town.

Former Envoy Speaks

J. Reuben Clark, former Ambassador to Mexico, appeared in the candidate's stead and complimented the citizens of the El Paso valley on their calm and peaceful treatment of a long-standing and difficult boundary dispute with Mexico.

From El Paso, the largest city hit on the trip, the Landon train turned north and proceeded cornerwise across Texas and part of New Mexico, toward Oklahoma.

Several months ago, the Landon higher command thought there was a chance to carry Oklahoma for the Republicans—as it went for Herbert Hoover in 1928—but that was before Representative Joseph Lee, a strong New Dealer, swept the state to capture the senatorial nomination. Governor Landon, with his many connections in the Oklahoma cities, and strong newspaper support there, promised months ago that he would speak in the state. He had intended to make a short run down from Topeka, Kan., but instead worked this deep southern dip into his Pacific trip.

Sees Regimentation Ahead

Under the bright Arizona stars, at Phoenix last night, Governor Landon reverted to his attack against President Roosevelt, charging that "there can be no question as to the road down which we are being led. Regimentation of the in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Text of Governor Landon's speech at Phoenix, Ariz.: Page 6.

Silence Reigns Now

Keystone

Capitol at Washington

Washington: Political Zero

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The nation's political capital has had its nose put out of joint.

No other city in the United States adores politics the way Washington does, yet it alone lies quiet and neglected as the 1936 presidential campaign winds up for a whirlwind finish.

For Washingtonians, there is not a single ward rally.

Not a candidate's train pulls into the Union Station for holiday crowds to cheer.

Not a show window in town displays a Landon or a Roosevelt poster.

The wide avenues are not decorated with political banners.

There are no parades and no red flares.

Citizens Lack Vote

The reason, of course, is that Washingtonians are disenfranchised. Political chieftains cannot waste money on a city whose inhabitants have no vote.

Yet the question, "Who's going to be elected?" probably is asked more often in Washington than anywhere else. It is asked in more than a casual tone, since many jobs depend on the outcome of Nov. 3.

Washingtonians have no vote because the nation's forefathers decided it would be more pleasant for incoming Presidents to be greeted by a non-partisan community. Absentee voting laws have since made it possible for many residents to vote by mail, but the native Washingtonian still has no opportunity to say who he thinks should be the Chief Executive of the nation.

Leaders on Stump

Little government business is transacted in the six months preceding a presidential election, especially when the President is one of the candidates. Conferences and cabinet meetings are cancelled while Mr. Roosevelt and his department chiefs who jobs depend on his re-election make campaign speeches to the rest of the country.

Even the national headquarters of the two major parties have been removed from the capital temporarily.

The radio and the "talkies" have somewhat appeased the hurt feelings that Washingtonians have every four years. Now at least one can imagine what goes on in other cities during a political campaign. The capital is not bashful about its "boos" and cheers at the movies, either.

But if it could have just one rousing, old-fashioned political rally, or if just one candidate—even a vice-presidential candidate—would order his engineer to stop his train here for a few minutes some day, Washington would be happier.

Roosevelt Gives His Promise To Slice Expenses

Assures New England He Will Balance Budget Without New Taxes

Throngs Greet Him

New Deal Taxation Hits Rich, He Tells Crowds, Not the Poor Man

In New England

President Roosevelt continues his campaign tour. Dispatches from Connecticut and Boston: Page 9.

Texts of Mr. Roosevelt's Worcester and Boston speeches: Page 4.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH ROOSEVELT PARTY IN CONNECTICUT, Oct. 22—Drawing crowds which have rarely if ever been equaled in New England political history, President Roosevelt carried forward his "front-door" motorcar campaign in Connecticut today, explaining and defending New Deal fiscal policies.

Obviously believing that the one major criticism of the New Deal in hard-headed, practical New England is its cost, and the charge of extravagance, Mr. Roosevelt applied himself to a justification of his policies on this score in his Worcester and Boston Common speeches yesterday, and again in briefer talks throughout Connecticut today, beginning at Hartford, the capital.

Mr. Roosevelt set out to convince frugal-minded New Englanders not only that he is aiding the "little man," but that he is doing it with a sound, sane fiscal policy at Washington.

Promises to Balance Budget

Once again, in his addresses, he held forth the imminence of a balanced budget; he went into the subject of taxes with the keenness of a genial uncle explaining matters to a bright nephew, and at another occasion, on historic Boston Common, he included a dramatic alternative policy, to the ancient and traditional demand for high tariffs found in New England industries from before the Civil War.

Through it all—yesterday and today—Mr. Roosevelt was seen by big, interested, not-very-demonstrative, but always sympathetic crowds. They gave him favorable response save only in one instance.

As he passed by Harvard University yesterday, his alma mater, he was met with jeering cries, "We Want Landon," from students, but even this incident, in the view of some of the more subtle politicians aboard the Roosevelt caravan, augured not loss of votes with the masses.

Rode Among the People

The President's itinerary did not take him past many colleges, nor through the wealthier suburbs or parklike approaches of many cities; on the contrary, it was noticeable that in coming into Boston the shaded lawns were avoided and Mr. Roosevelt passed instead through working-class areas, the regions of Negroes, bootblacks, the Jewish, foreign and proletarian vote. And it was the working-class group which for the most part gave him his heartiest response, just as in Chicago last week where the reaction was far more enthusiastic, but not more thickly crowded.

Mr. Roosevelt's attack on monopoly and fiscal privilege, in his Worcester speech last night, appealed particularly to the "little man," as he emphasized how the New Deal has hit the rich in taxation; but this was coupled with a promise to balance the budget, and he painted a picture also of financial soundness and solidity.

The Worcester speech was not one to arouse a big emotional response, as it dealt with taxes. The crowd of 5000 or so even failed to take the bait of a series of rhetorical questions, to which they might have thundered "yes" or "no."

But it was anything but a lukewarm crowd, and Democratic politicians up and down New England were rubbing their hands today over the whole trip.

Walsh, Not Curley

Mr. Roosevelt appeared in communities in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, with local leaders, though he delivered few eulogies. The official stenographer with the party recorded not a single word of personal praise from Mr. Roosevelt's lips in behalf of Gov. James M. Curley, although in all the Massachusetts receptions yesterday the Governor appeared with the Chief Executive.

At Worcester, it was David I. Walsh, Senior Senator of the state, who introduced Mr. Roosevelt and not Governor Curley, although the latter is a candidate for election this year and Senator Walsh is not. Senator Walsh belongs to the conservative Democratic wing, and his broadcast endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt is one more instance of party solidarity, and the expectation of both wings of the Democrats of the President's victory.

The Worcester speech was designed to calm those who charge the New Deal is emptying the nation's pocketbook. The depression, he argued, was like the World War.

"We could not stop firing to haggle about the price of every shell." But like Woodrow Wilson after the war, the Roosevelt Administration

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Oct. 22

Future Wars—'Veterans' Told Activity Ceases

College students drop temporarily, at least, one of their most successful excursions off the campus into big ballyhoo. The Veterans of Future Wars, a student institution, is temporarily suspended. Post commanders are so advised by its national council; the advice emanating from Princeton University. Reasons: Immediate objectives attained; the national election; almost empty war chases.

The organization originally propagandized for immediate payment of war bonuses to future veterans. Rarely has the campus forged such volleys of silvery, Voltairrian laughter as these, which it unleashed against pressure groups in Government. The elders gave more than one sign that the laughter found its mark. Renewal of activity is proposed for the reconvening of Congress, or if a major war threatens the United States.

Volcanoes—Erupt After Supposed Extinction

Fifty small volcanoes, inconsiderate of natural scientists' reputations, erupt after some of these learned men had decreed them extinct. These volcanoes are near Agrigento, Sicily. No damage was registered, for the region is in the main barren, parched rock. From 50 tiny pools a conglomeration of rock, shale and lava was suddenly belched forth; sparks popped and crackled in cascades; gas was ignited above the surface and the whole area became a sheet of flame. Thousands of persons watch the spectacle, which to some must have seemed like nature holding a mammoth fireworks display. To others it may have seemed symbolical of deep, compressed social tension ventilating itself, as it is over the world in strange, explosive movements.

Spain—Crisis Seems Imminent

As Europe moves rapidly toward a crisis over Spain, the Spanish rebels move rapidly toward Madrid. Navalcarnero, strategic Loyalist city, falls, and the rebels thrust through to Mostoles within 10 miles of the capital. The rebel forces now hammer at El Escorial, north of Navalcarnero, in an effort to straighten out their line of advance.

El Escorial's blue and gray buildings, with treasured paintings by Titian, Tintoretto, El Greco and Velasquez, is set in high, barren country. Every cover represents an ambush, every tree may conceal a sniper. The terrain here is favorable to more protracted Government resistance than was that around Navalcarnero.

The Spanish Loyalists are beginning to give greater heed to defense mechanics. Their trenches and barbed wire entanglements at Navalcarnero were crude but effective in slowing down their Moorish foes. The poor defense preparations at Toledo mark a distinguishing military failure by the Government. Indications now are that Madrid, unlike Toledo, will be barricaded and entrenched.

Unofficial reports state that the Spanish Government has set up its capital in Barcelona. Many there are who insist the heart of the Gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Dairy Prices Going Higher, Federal Experts Forecast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Higher prices for milk, butter and other dairy products this winter and next spring are predicted by the Department of Agriculture.

Basing its prediction on a nation-wide survey of the dairy situation, the department's bureau of agricultural economics said that even though present prices were the highest in several years, a further rise in prices during the remainder of the year was in prospect, prices in the coming winter and early spring probably would average the highest in seven or eight years, the bureau predicted.

Federal dairy experts said this increase would include the prices the farmer received and the retail price the consumer paid.

The drought and "general improvement in the purchasing power of consumers" were said to indicate the increases.

The retail price of butter for the eight months this year was said to have averaged 39.2 cents a pound, compared with 3.6 cents last year, and a low for recent years of 27.3 cents in 1933. The peak butter price was 70.1 cents a pound in 1920, and it averaged above 35 for the years 1927-28-29.

The average retail milk price for August was 12.2 cents a quart, as against 11.8 cents for the first seven months of this year. Retail cheese prices for the same month were 21.9 cents, as against 25.2 a year earlier.

Mexico Seeks to Curb Rising Price of Food

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 22 (AP)—Mexico's Government struck at rising food prices today with orders all grocery stores must display their prices publicly.

The rocketing price of tortillas—staff of life to Mexico's poorer class—without any justifying rise in the cost of corn, was cited as one of the main reasons for the edict.

Henceforth, the federal district department ordered, prices listed may not be higher than the maximum set by the department of national economy.

Officials explained the action was necessary because arbitrary increases in food prices nullified the advantages labor derived from minimum wage legislation.

Chemist: Farmer of Future

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP)—A world of tomorrow in which families will raise their own vegetables from chemical tanks instead of gardens, getting a year's supply at the present monthly cost, was visualized today by Arthur C. Pillsbury.

Mr. Pillsbury, naturalist, inventor, explorer, author and lecturer, said soilless tank experiments had indicated a tenfold increase in vegetable production.

"Although the idea is not new, recent experiments have led scientists to believe that vegetables can be grown commercially in shallow tanks, partly filled with water, in which all the necessary soil elements have been mixed," Mr. Pillsbury said.

"In one instance tank-grown potatoes produced between 2000 and 3000 bushels to the acre as compared with a United States average of 104 bushels.

"The size of flowers grown under this process was doubled and furthermore they were produced at any time of the year, as were the vegetables.

"In an effort to raise winter tomatoes, we painted them in the tanks in December and harvested them in March.

"Nasturtiums grew in the tanks so fast they fell down, unable to bear their own weight, while almost all other flowers and vegetables had to be artificially supported. Tomato plants grew 25 feet high and 40 feet wide," he said.

Mr. Pillsbury is noted for his pictures of growing plants taken with a "lapsed time" camera, which operates like a motion-picture camera but takes pictures at set intervals. Pictures that require more than three months to take can be shown in about three seconds on the screen, he said.

Red Activity in Buenos Aires Charged to Bolshevik Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Reports from Argentina state that the Buenos Aires provincial executive has determined to put down Communist propaganda and to refuse to recognize parties or grougps which favor it. This decision is based on magisterial decisions and those of the electoral council of the federal capital.

It was argued that "taking advantage of our Constitution and the cordial reception of strangers in this country, a number of undesirables have slipped in with the intention of setting up the Bolshevik system, ignorant of the fact that this nation is opposed to dictatorial regimes of any description."

The Nación newspaper, while applauding the provincial decision, called for the Federal Government to take action. It stated:

"The Comintern of Moscow issues instructions for the preparation of civil war, the creation of revolutionary groups, propaganda in the rural districts, the overthrow of capitalism and the refusal to transport munitions of war for the enemies of the Soviet Government. Recent events in Brazil, the attitude of Uruguay and the discoveries of the Argentine police throw sufficient light upon the subject to induce the Government to take steps to fight the evil."

This ban coincides with reports from several provinces of acts of violence, where it is feared propaganda has been disseminated among labor groups. Union and wage disputes are not uncommon in any democratic country, but the Argentine authorities are disturbed by the increasing sabotage, aggression and coercion involved in labor contests.

Repressive Measures

The Buenos Aires and Santa Fe police simultaneously discovered the headquarters of extremist propaganda, directed by foreign elements, which caused a press demand for amendments to the immigration law, to protect the population against undesirables. The most alarming discovery was that Communists had also been wormed into the teaching staff of the public schools, and a school master in the federal capital was reported to be teaching to children of from nine to 12 years notions and sentiments of a revolutionary nature.

The appearance of an overwhelming Right-wing government in Chile, as the result of the collapse of the Popular Front and the Radical party rejoining the Alessandri Government, is believed to foreshadow repressive measures against reds in this country. The President, who is a liberal and firm constitutionalist, indicated the course of action when he specifically exempted Communist school teachers from the reinstatement privileges granted by the amnesty law.

Flags and Emblems

The breakup of the Popular Front was apparent in the resolution of the Radical convention in Santiago, leaving it to the decision of each party council as to whether they shall be identified with political combines at the next elections. As the local councils oppose any association with the Communists, who are a handicap at election times, there is no possibility that the Popular Front will survive, at least as a serious political threat.

Deputy Enrique Cañas has presented a bill banning the exhibition of the flags of all nations with which Chile does not maintain friendly relations. To avoid any misconception, the Russian flag and all communistic emblems are specifically named.

Effect of Spanish Upheaval

In Argentina, the Popular Front was more of a tacit understanding between the Radicals and the extreme Left, but any hope of this prospering has also been banished by the electorate's reactions from the Spanish civil war. South American voters, apparently, will not tolerate combinations with the Communists for many years to come.

Incidentally, there seems to be a deep division in the Radical party, the main dispute centering on recognition of the present Justo regime. There is a majority supporting the standpoint of former President Alvear that the Radicals should continue normal electoral and parliamentary activities; there is also an influential minority — which may soon be a majority—supporting the thesis of Dr. Pueyrredon that the Justo Government arose out of illegal revolutionary conditions and that there should be complete Radical abstention.

Dr. Pueyrredon was former Ambassador to Washington and took a prominent part in the Pan-American conference at Havana eight years ago. He has great influence in his party. It is recognized, however, that should his opinions prevail, the Radical members will be compelled to withdraw from Congress.

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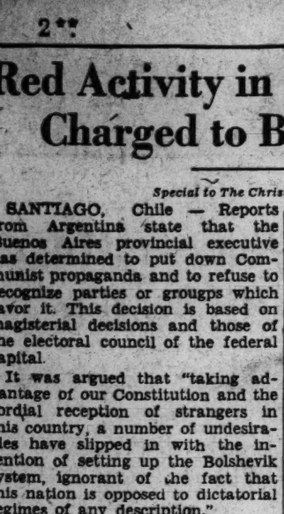

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TRUTH
Is The Complete Answer

America was opened wide to the returned saloon by arguments based almost wholly on a complete absence of truth.

Even a casual observer must know, without the aid of government figures or otherwise, that many times as much alcoholic drink is being consumed today as was dreamed of by the most extreme wet during the prohibition period.

Any reader of the daily press must know by the weight of the facts themselves that legalization of alcoholic beverage is resulting in death and injury on every highway in America.

Police officers and those whose jobs take them to every nook of their communities know that bootlegging flourishes as it has always flourished where it profited men to evade the law.

Educators, fathers and mothers in general are increasingly alarmed at the invitation the legalized liquor traffic is giving to youngsters to drink and patronize the saloon by whatever name it is known.

The truth is disproving one by one the fallacies upon which the saloon was returned to America. It is your privilege and your opportunity to aid in spreading the truth.

These facts, obvious as they are, must be established, verified and presented in approved form to the press by some well-equipped organization.

The Foundation is keeping everlastingly at the business of telling America the truth about alcohol. We seek your co-operation. Let us tell you how you may help to free the truth.

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From Dan to Beersheba in Five Hours

Trip From Top of Palestine to Southern Tip Is Only 205 Miles on Splendid Highways—Our Modern Car Speeds Over Ground Packed With History—Tiberias, Nazareth, Esdraelon, Mt. Carmel and Jerusalem on Route

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Nineteenth of 51 Articles

BEERSHEBA, Palestine — From Dan to Beersheba!

From one tip of Palestine to the other. How often I have wanted to make that journey, and now I've done it. Guess how long it is? In time, five hours. In distance, 205 miles by road; a scant 150 miles on the air line. The roads are excellent. And the cars, too. So I'd like to make it again—with you.

We are in the Promised Land, at the point of a sharp thin splinter, piercing between two lines of high mountains. We are at the sources of the Jordan. Here it flows sluggishly through a narrow, buoyantly verdant, swamp-filled valley. Over us towers snow-covered Mt. Hermon, whose waters, the year through, nourish this verdure. The road flutters before us as a black ribbon among green fields and over brown hills.

We stop a moment on a knoll and if you look to the east you will see a struggling little village at the place where the green of the valley has climbed up to meet the brown of the heights. That's Dan, near the northernmost point of the Promised Land. A sad little border town with no personality. It is not even on the road.

Guide Waxes Eloquent

It is nothing more than a notch in a measuring stick, but still that is something. Dan does mark the beginning, or the end, of the most famous country on the globe. It is a doorkeeper, even though at the back door. For 3000 years it, has said, "Here Palestine ends." It has faithfully kept a very lonely watch.

But we can't stay here any longer, gazing at that drab little village whose only claim to fame is its cognomen. We have quite a trip before us and must get under way.

As we start I warn you that we shall go very fast. And not only that, but our chauffeur will act as a self-appointed guide; at points where the curves are sharpest, the mountains highest, the abysses most abysmal, he will take his hands from the wheel and point out to us the most spectacular sights.

But you must not try to drive from behind. First, because it would do no good, and secondly, because it would provoke him to turn square around and, with eloquent gesticulations, remonstrate with you, thus adding one more to his thrilling, conductorial idiosyncrasies.

Just be calm, look at the scenery, and enjoy the trip. And you may do this with complete assurance, for accidents in Palestine are extremely rare. Autos here seem to have acquired the faculty of camels for feeling their way by themselves. In any case, don't worry. We don't go from Dan to Beersheba every day, so let's be happy.

We are off, racing along the smooth black ribbon. And what a route! We leave the swamps, pass the small Lake of Huleh, make a long detour over bare hills and descend to the Sea of Galilee, which is well below sea level. A little more than an hour has passed.

At Tiberias we climb out of the Jordan Valley and start up over the hills to Nazareth. Then we proceed across the Valley of Esdraelon, past Mt. Carmel, along King Saul's last battlefield to King Ahab's royal hill of Samaria. Another hour has gone.

Veils of Coins

We rush between the great mountains of Gerizim and Ebal, stop for a moment at the well of the Samaritan woman, go on and note in the distance the site of the temple town Bethel, where the prophet Amos made his imperishable appeal for justice, and soon are at the wall of Zion, at the gate of Jerusalem—an hour only from Samaria.

Now we ride through Bethlehem, past the cave where the fugitive David hid, and in half an hour come to the Oaks of Mamre, to Hebron, where Abram pitched his tents.

If you have watched closely and listened to our amiable chauffeur, you will have seen Assyrian armies, Roman camps, Egyptian chariots, and Philistine hordes; you will have met Alexander, Napoleon, Tiglath Pileser, Richard the Lion Hearted and General Allenby.

Well, you did, didn't you? Now you may relax and take it easy, for we've almost reached the end of our journey, and there isn't much more to see. We are swinging over a very dry, rolling prairie within half an hour of Beersheba, and the road is monotonous.

There are no villages and no houses, but occasional clusters of black tents, inhabited by very dark Bedouins with flocks of dingy sheep and droves of shaggy camels. The women wear heavy veils consisting of strings of brass and silver coins that hang from their foreheads, and completely cover nose and mouth. They have to breathe and talk and look out upon the world through such metal curtains.

There are no streams nor springs, but occasional wells, each one of which is surrounded by a multitude of men and women, pulling up water for their animals and filling their goatskin bags.

We pass a small round threshing floor on a hill beside the road, but no patient oxen are tramping out grain upon it. Instead, three Arabs have occupied it, and are energetically shearing a flock of sheep. Each superlatively submissive animal is placed upon its back and allows the operator swiftly to remove its coat.

Here Beat the Sun-Waves

The dexterous operation makes one think of unrolling a thick quilt from a baby. When the clipping is finished, the poor naked sheep is lifted out and a mass of dirty wool lies on the ground. I suppose the sheep is happy. He probably feels as we children did each spring when, after much coaxing, mother finally let us go barefooted.

The country strives to be green but is a wilderness. On each side of the road barley is vainly trying to grow. The stalks are about four inches high, widely separated from another, yellowing before coming to a head. They are defeated. These are lonely, stunted, thwarted fields.

The sun beats down hot, as in a desert. You see sheets of heat swinging as waves over the dry, dusty land. The hills swing over the prairies. Lines of camels swing along the horizon. A donkey in front and a long procession of listless, lurching camels behind, moving like machines.

They seem never to slacken nor increase their speed. Up and down, up and down they go, setting one padded foot behind the other with the regularity of a pendulum. They are all fastened together. They merge into one another. It's just one camel, with a thousand humps and legs to match. The legs keep crossing like marching scissors.

Ends on Sandy Shore

The humps swing up and down. The hills swing up and down. The road swings up and down. We're all riding on the heat waves. Up and down and up and down and up and down—the world's a cradle.

But what was that? The cradle stopped. I woke up. The chauffeur said, "Well, there's your Beersheba." Seven wells. Blindfolded horses going round and round, hitched to a crude machine for pulling up water. One single little street, lined with dingy, dirty houses. Beyond the wells and horses, sand. Bare, hot, burning sands that stretch away without end, south into the Sinai Desert, southeast into the Arabian Desert, west into the Sahara Desert.

At this sandy shore ends Palestine.

Consumer Co-ops Target Of Drive in Middle West

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance of America.

The arguments vary, of course, according to the individuals presenting them, but the trend of them is that while consumers have a right to organize any kind of business they desire with their own money, it is wrong for government to lend them a hand. Why, these speakers ask, should private business as well as the rest of the public be taxed to subsidize its own competition?

Opponents of co-operatives object specifically to the use of federal funds to send a commission to Europe to study the movement overseas, as was done this summer, and to legislation proposed but not passed in the last Congress which would have provided federal aid in the financing of consumer co-operatives.

They are emphatic also in their protests against the granting of charters by states to co-operatives to operate "not for profit," a practice, they say, which exempts them from income taxes and licenses, which the retailer in business for profit must pay.

Equal Treatment

A demand for equal treatment of the two groups is voiced by Mr. Roberts in his addresses. Speaking to business men, he said, the other day, "If you must make state and federal income tax returns, then your co-operative competitor should be made to do likewise. If you from Indiana must pay a gross income tax, then so should the co-operative. If money is to be loaned to private enterprise at 3½ per cent when the applicant is co-operative, then you should be able to borrow money from the public treasury on the same basis."

Other speakers, like Mr. Dobson of the coal group, oppose the co-operative on fundamentals. "Socialized retailing," said Mr. Dobson in an address here recently, "means eventually socialized wholesaling, manufacturing and farming. Sooner or later it will be the general method throughout all business with the result that there will be no profit in production or business for anyone."

First Clean House

Mr. Dobson's conclusion is that to check the growth of "co-ops" private business must first clean house, demonstrating that "the profit motive is not a selfish thing; that it stands for progress." Then, says Mr. Dobson, business men must act, as individuals and as organized groups, to combat propaganda for co-operatives, particularly as it is being put forward by church leaders.

This barrage against consumer co-operatives comes wholly from business men who feel their particular foothold in the economic order threatened. What do impartial economists in the Midwest have to say about it?

James L. Palmer, professor of marketing at the University of Chicago, thinks it is not so much a question of government aiding or withholding aid from consumer co-operatives as of the traditional type of business organization proving its value to the consumer. The chief protection of private enterprise, he said in a recent address to the Association of National Advertisers, lies in putting its house in order.

Must Expect Action

"If industry is incapable of the statesmanship required to do this," he warned, "if it persists in price fixing with and without the aid of legislation; if it attempts to block improvements in distributive methods; if it obtains and abuses resale price maintenance; if it resists better legislation, pure food and otherwise, than we now have for the protection of the consumer; if it fails to carry further its efforts to confine advertising to sound, honest, economic uses; then may it expect recourse by the consumer to such measures as are available to him, and quite possibly the active support of these measures by government."

Co-operatives would find it much harder going in the United States, with its tradition of individualism, if private business had eliminated anti-social practices, Mr. Palmer indicated. Co-operatives offer little from the standpoint of business organization not already present in the distributive system, he said, concluding, "As long as competition is maintained within the structure and improvement is not stifled by conspiracy or legislation it will offer strong resistance to any new system of distribution."

Smuggler 'Licenses' Banned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Moving to wipe out smugglers who use small boats to carry contraband, the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation yesterday banned issuance of yacht licenses to vessels of less than 16 gross tons. The decision to deny such licenses to smaller vessels came after conferences among officials of the Bureau and the Immigration and Customs services.

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Daladier Warns Radicals Against Deserting Blum

BIARRITZ, France, Oct. 22 (AP)—Minister of War Edouard Daladier told the Radical Socialist Congress today that rupture of the Popular Front coalition behind the Government would mean "fearful peril" for France.

Reaffirming his fidelity to the union of Socialists, Radical-Socialists and Communists, M. Daladier also declared in favor of the Government's social program.

At the same time he urged social peace.

"Let me tell you that neither dissolution of the Chamber nor a new election, by whatever methods, would enable us to overcome the fearful peril that would result from a Popular Front collapse," he said.

"The Popular Front must succeed."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIARRITZ, France, Oct. 22—France's middle classes are sitting in judgment on the Popular Front Government at the annual congress of the Radical Socialist Party which opens here today.

Without condemning the Cabinet of Léon Blum openly, the political representatives of the French peasants, shopkeepers and small business men have come to Biarritz to instruct their Radical deputies in Parliament to see that henceforth the Government follows a more conservative policy. Owing to devaluation of the franc and the strikers' occupation of factories, and in some cases even of farms, some opposition to the Popular Front has arisen in provincial France.

Few political observers expect the Congress to take a stand categorically against the Government—thus causing its immediate downfall.

The general impression is that the resolutions voted at the meeting will express confidence in the Radical ministers and continued loyalty to the Popular Front. But behind the scenes of the Congress' public sessions, opposition to the Blum Cabinet is unquestionably considerable.

It proceeds from the regulations adopted by the members of local Radical party organizations in various parts of France. These resolutions, in many instances, voiced marked dissatisfaction with the Government's toleration of the "stay-in" strikes, and of its alleged subordination to communist influence. The fact that so many delegations to the congress were instructed to protest against these and certain other elements of Premier Blum's policy, provides significant evidence that the French farmers, small shopkeepers, professional men, little "rentiers" and industrialists who compose the bulk of the Radical party members feel the time has come to call a halt to extremism of the Left as well as that of the Right.

Against Disorders

One regional federation, for instance, pronounced itself, with unusual vigor and brevity, in favor of a balanced budget, of property rights and parliamentary legality, and against any attempt at disorder or dictatorship "whatever its origin or excuse."

Another resolution, from the Drôme district in southeastern France is particularly significant. It may be taken as expressing the political sentiments today of a vast number of provincial French people who voted for the Popular Front at the elections last May, and who have now evolved considerably in their ideas.

"The Radical and Radical-Socialist Federation of the Drôme reiterates its deep attachment to all the democratic liberties; freedom of thought, freedom of meeting, and freedom of the press; these can only thrive in social order which it is the duty of every government to assure."

Landon Sees Peril Of Regimentation

(Continued from Page 1)

dividual and curb of his liberties underlie every one of the New Deal's plans."

Several thousand residents of Phoenix came out to hear the speech, and although local authorities felt Arizona would remain Democratic, it has gone Democratic ever since becoming a state, there was a warm response to the candidate's speech.

In some ways, the Governor's brief talk brought into sharp focus his charges against the New Deal. After the accusation that curb of liberties underlie "every one" of the New Deal's plans, he said, "they have allowed nothing to deter them in their plan to make over our political, social and economic life. The Supreme Court already has ruled many of these plans contrary to our Constitution. Unfortunately, we are left in no doubt that the present Administration regards this not as an end to their efforts but only as a minor barrier to be circumvented if it can't be hurdled."

Biding Their Time

In an effort to make his charges graphic, Governor Landon declared that the New Deal soon would tell a man to cease farming entirely and start digging ditches, or to order women to cease wearing silk and rayon hose and to begin wearing cotton ones.

Mandatory crop control, he said, will return if the New Deal is endorsed by the voters, for "the men who framed and forced the passage of these measures have not changed their ideas. They are only biding their time until they can put them in full effect."

These quotations show how far the Republican campaign has evolved since the Topeka days in July, when the Landon strategy was declared to be one of moderation, an attempt to appeal to middle-of-the-road voters who did not believe that the American system was imperilled, but did feel President Roosevelt to be an inefficient administrator. The line of attack then discussed now is replaced completely by arguments based on "The Challenge to Liberty"—the thesis originally evolved by Mr. Hoover two years ago. No major appeals are now made to midroad voters. Once in a while progressivism bursts out as Governor Landon's public utilities statement in Los Angeles in reply to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. But such arguments are obscured by this succession of Landon speeches—particularly those in Detroit and Los Angeles—and now in crisp, succinct, and extreme form at Phoenix.

N. Y. Moves to End Cafe Racketeering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Five persons were sought by the police here today as the legal forces of Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey tightened their nets about an alleged industrial racket said to have exacted tribute of $2,000,000 from New York City restaurants since it was established here four years ago.

Moving swiftly after 14 months of investigation, Mr. Dewey's aides obtained indictments for 14 persons described as connected with the racket and lodged nine of them in jail yesterday. Total bail for the group was set at $520,000.

Alleged to have been originated by the late Arthur "Dutch Schultz" Flegenheimer and his following, the racket gained control of two labor unions and intimidated proprietors of 300 of the largest restaurants here, Mr. Dewey said. He laid the murder of two labor union officials to the gang.

Upon arraignment, all defendants pleaded not guilty, reserving the right to change their pleas or make motions within 10 days.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ernment's resistance is in the people, rather than in Madrid or Barcelona. For this reason, they predict that many "capitals" may fall before the Spaniards concede to the fascists title to the Government of Spain.

France—Radical Socialists Confer on Blum's Aid

Not to gaze at the blue waters of the Bay of Biscay, not to lose themselves idly in the purple haze over the distant Pyrennes—for none of these usual things have the French Radical Socialists gathered at Biarritz. They come instead for one of their most momentous party conferences. They come carrying with them the fate of the Popular Government of France. Edouard Daladier, president of the Radical Socialists, opens the conference with a plea that the party support the Government.

The Radical Socialists have vigorously criticized phases of Premier Blum's social program. That Daladier saw fit to support not only the coalition but the social reforms, suggests that for all the fulminations of this party it will probably stand by Premier Blum for a while longer.

The Radical Socialist Party is the party of moderate progressives, which means shopkeepers, traders, small investors, farmers. The most radical thing about the Radical Socialists is their name—the most radical thing they ever did was probably aligning with Socialists and Communists in the present Popular Front Government—an action for which the Right Wing of the party is beginning, perhaps, to repent.

Neutrality—Powers to Avert Fascist-Red Test

Europe, upon the eve of still another crisis, strives with another acceleration of diplomatic activity, to avert a fascist bloc squaring off against a communist bloc over the Spanish issue.

The non-intervention committee of the **League** is suddenly called into session. Italy and Germany are understood to be rushing notes denying Russian charges that they have aided the Spanish rebels. Russia gives evidence that it deems the non-intervention pact violated into worthlessness. France's Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos hastens to assure the French people that the Franco-Soviet pact is no iron cord that can drag France into a Russian war. Such is the temper of Europe.

Europe sees the menace of crystallized fascist-communist hostility loom into larger focus. Germany launched its anti-Communist crusade. Russia has met the aggressive German propaganda head-on with a direct attack on the Reich's integrity. Another factor in the situation is the visit of Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, to Germany, where he is said to have welded a still stronger link between Germany and Italy. Such a trend strengthens the fascist bloc.

Forces of conciliation are, however, at work. Much will depend upon Russia's receptivity. Russia may simply be seeking to bellow back at Germany as loudly as Germany bellowed at Moscow. It may be seeking merely to placate its people by making a gesture in behalf of the Spanish Communists. Or it may actually be determined that Spain's liberal Government shall not fall. If it acts on this determination and bumps into equal determination from Germany and Italy that the Government shall fall, the outcome is anyone's guess.

New Deal—Tax Lift Promised; Restriction Charged

The political tomtoms roll in crescendo.

President Roosevelt speaks his way out of New England, after literally cutting swaths through crowds, that in general were neither wildly enthusiastic nor hostile. Republican papers, confronted with claims that President Roosevelt had brought forth the biggest crowds in this section's history, pointed out that William Jennings Bryan and Alfred E. Smith were other great crowd getters but election losers.

President Roosevelt in Worcester spoke on taxes—defended the New Deal tax structure on the ground that it follows the American ideal of taxation according to capacity to pay. Ninety-nine per cent of the citizens pay less than before the New Deal—only 1 per cent pay more, the President declared. He contended that continuance of the Democratic regime in power will mean the paying off of the debt without increasing the tax burden of the masses.

Governor Landon's train moves through Arizona toward Topeka. Some of his advisers tell him his California trip swung many Townsend voters, who may give him this state's 22 votes. He continues his charges that the New Deal's very essence is restriction and regimentation.

Earl Browder again gathers unto himself rich publicity in Terre Haute. Officials left him unmolested, but crowds by means of such learned arguments as stones and eggs dissuaded the Communist leader from giving his radio speech. Had this mob not attacked Mr. Browder, he would probably have slipped in and out of town, given his speech and few been the wiser.

WPA—Stands for Lasting Need, Hopkins Says

Governor Landon thunders that the New Deal by its relief program creates a separate social world of little hope, little ambition and tremendous listlessness. Almost before the rumbling of this thunder is stilled, Harry Hopkins, federal Works Progress Administrator, at New Haven, Conn., states his conviction that the Government should effect a permanent works program to care for the unemployed. "I believe there will always be a need for such a program," he said. He denies the Landon allegation that the New Deal creates a separate social world. Three per cent of the WPA workers every month pass from the static world of relief to the dynamic world of private enterprise, Mr. Hopkins makes answer.

The Cake That Was Almost a Success

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Slow Reform and Growing Army Mark Conflict of Cuban Aims; Finance and Politics Steady

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Is Cuba avoiding the cross roads to another political upset or to a military rule? Are the differences between President Gomez and Colonel Batista, head of the army, dissolving? Are reports out of Havana reliably quoted when they state that the two leaders are closer to an understanding?

These questions are asked for several reasons. First, President Gomez, when inaugurated, was not in favor of a large military force. Next, certain leaders of political parties which supported Gomez for election are said to be drawing away from him. Last, the report has been circulated that reforms promised by Gomez when he took office have not gone forth speedily enough.

Ae Reserve

The question of a large army apparently has been answered. Batista is entering the youths of the country in schools supervised by military instructors. Several thousand have already been enrolled, and it is understood that 150,000 will eventually be taught enough of drill, shooting, fencing and boxing to act as sort of a military reserve. It is further understood that funds to carry on the work will be provided from the national lotteries.

The statement that certain political leaders formerly favoring President Gomeb have withdrawn their support is explained by the fact that they represent more than one party; and as is ever the case in government, no president can satisfy everyone and grant all requests.

By Degrees

The information that the promised reforms have not been speedily enough carried out brings the reply that President Gomez has been doing all that he could during the short time he has been in office. It is admitted that he has carried on from day to day rather than embarking upon a program requiring months to put through. However, there are doubts whether a "forceful" man could have accomplished more without stirring up unwanted trouble.

U. S. Keeping Out

The thought of President Gomez being forced out of office brings up unpleasant memories. It raises the query as to what the United States would do, should political chaos again sweep across the island. President Roosevelt has declared that the policy of the United States is never again to intervene with troops on Latin-American soil. Of all things, Washington wants to keep out of Cuba.

It must not be understood that the Cuban political situation is alarming. So long as Colonel Batista and the President remain on working terms, the remainder of the leaders can set aside all differences and march along with the Administration, or at least remain on the side lines. Of course marching along with the Administration does not apply to the left wing group, but this body, headed by Grau San Martin, President for a short while, is too small to cause serious trouble.

Dictatorship Doubted

News out of Havana has declared from time to time that Colonel Batista would take over the Government, form a military junta or rule as a dictator. Information from sources wholly reliable find nothing substantial to back up such news. Colonel Batista had a chance to become dictator after the abdication of former President Machado. Seemingly the one thing which might cause him to take that office would be a complete falling out with the Cuban President.

The other day the Cuban House of Representatives approved a new Constitution for the republic. In it are laws covering a number of issues which have troubled the Cuban people. If the laws are accepted by the Cuban Senate, when the Constitution comes before it for confirmation, there would appear to be very little worth while on which political leaders could hang complaints against President Gomez.

Expropriation of Land

The Constitution, as it may read, guarantees free speech, provides for the personal rights of citizens, abolishes the death penalty, states that members of the President's Cabinet will be responsible to Congress and can be forced by that body to resign; and, finally it sets forth that the Government shall devote 3 per cent of its annual budget to progressive expropriation of idle lands now held by foreigners.

Re-election Prevented

Constitutional laws of this type have long been wanted by the Cuban people. If after they are voted they are put into effect, it is rather difficult to understand why President Gomez might not remain in office until the end of his term. He cannot be immediately re-elected; the new Constitution forbids a President to succeed himself until eight years have elapsed after he went out of office.

Cuba is fairly prosperous. The commercial treaty agreed upon in 1934 by the Government and the Government at Washington has given to the island a gradually increasing income. Taken all in all, the national situation is not bad either politically or financially.

Rumors that President Gomez and Colonel Batista are at odds are likely to crop up every now and then. This article is not intended to convey upsetting news. Stating the questions being asked and then answering them is not always a bad idea. Anyhow, for the present at least, Cuba's problems are its own. Washington wants nothing of outside political rumpuses. It has enough here in the United States.

G. H. C.

Seattle Strike: Its Danger To Unionism

Third of five articles dealing with the Seattle newspaper strike situation.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—If the new labor slogan, "Never go through any kind of a picket line," which is now being piped from the Pacific coast, should be universally adopted by American labor, it would make over the trade union movement. Labor would gain new powers, but as many of its principal leaders object, it would also take on a dangerous new element of instability, and the final effect, they say, would be injurious.

Tens of thousands of union men without grievances of their own would be forced to break their contracts with employers and walk out in sympathy with strikes at their plants which they had no part in calling and regarding whose merits they were uninformed.

This new theory of refusing to work wherever there is a strike, called "job action," would require a revision of the present practices of collective bargaining and toss the labor world into chaos, it is pointed out by critical trade unionists.

Public Opinion Stirred

The public would also doubtless expostulate, judging by its rejection of the general strike.

Radical labor, however, sees remarkable potentialities in the suspension of the 60-year-old Seattle Post-Intelligencer, following the strike of part of its editorial staff and the support of the Seattle Central Labor Council. This was the only morning newspaper in a city of 400,000, and had some 600-odd employees.

"Seattle shows that the mightiest of newspapers are treading on thin ice," commented an important labor organizer of radical inclination. "What took place in Seattle can happen in Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati or any other city where the public is with the strikers."

Conservative labor does not agree. The large majority of labor is conservative.

Dispute Already Arises

What part the new tactics of "job action" had in stopping publication of the Post-Intelligencer on Aug. 14 is disputed.

The strike was called by the American Newspaper Guild. Milwaukee had a guild strike earlier this year. The two strikes were substantially similar, just as the two cities are. Both are strong labor communities, though Seattle labor is credited in the labor world as being more radical.

In Milwaukee, union men did go through the picket line, and the newspaper kept going.

Neither paper found the strike of a portion of the editorial staff to be vital. The Seattle publication could have continued editing with the remaining fraction of its staff, just as did the Wisconsin News.

What closed one paper and kept the other operating was the action of its printing trades employees.

Two Points of View

"It was not the lack of police protection that did the business," comments a professional authority on newspaperdom of the first rank, "but a sympathetic strike of the typographical and other mechanical unions to help the guild. The unions excused themselves—would not work—and made the guild's strike effective."

Members of the printing trades unions at the Post-Intelligencer reject this interpretation. They explain they were kept from going to work by the picket line and its intimidation.

Incidentally, 114 union men in the mechanical department are out and losing about $1100 a day, it is stated by a representative of the typographical union.

Over the country generally the printing trades unions have an excellent score for keeping contracts. The typographical union in particular is rated one of the most conservetive and steadiest of unions.

Green Recites the Record

At any rate, the record is as follows, as related by the Seattle representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green making the report public:

"When the executive board of the Seattle Central Labor council was considering putting the Post-Intelligencer on its unfair list, at the request of the guild, the Allied Printing Trades protested, saying that the printing trades unions were under contractural relations with the paper, and would be compelled under their contracts to fulfill their obligations.

"The council's executive board, however, recommended to the council that the paper should be ruled unfair to organized labor. In the debate on the floor of the council, delegates from the Allied Printing Trades again protested. They repeated that their unions were under contract and were duty bound to carry out their contracts.

"The question was called for, a vote was taken," continued the A. F. of L. representative, "and as near as I can find out, just three dissenting votes from approximately 250 delegates present were cast.

"The vote was announced by the chairman as carried and no further protests were registered by any person.

"Picket lines were formed around the Seattle Post-Intelligencer the following morning, with the result that all workmen, members of unions, refused to go through the picket lines and the publication of the Post-Intelligencer was suspended."

Analyzing what took place, veteran trade unionists remark that either the printing trades were steam-rollered in the council, or they were sympathetically inclined toward the strike, or else their refusal to work was a combination of the two.

Might Have Fought Harder

The mechanical trades did not make as hard a fight to keep their contracts, it is remarked among other trade unionists, as they might have.

The reason cited by the printing trades union for not going to work was that their contracts with the paper read that they were to operate in a "safe and healthful" place, and that a building surrounded by a picket line was neither healthful nor safe.

By skeptical trade unionists this is dubbed the stock argument of union men who do not want to go through a picket line in conformity with the theory of "job action."

Longshoremen, teamsters and other huskies on the picket line made a formidable barrier and some violence developed.

Various trade unionists aver that if the mechanical trades workers had said with determination, "We want to go to work, and we are going to!" they very probably would have been able to do so.

Yet against the mechanical trades passing a picket line was undoubtedly the pressure of the united union labor of the city.

The management of the paper then demanded that the representatives of its union employees ask the Mayor for police protection, which the Mayor had refused the management, so as to fill their contracts. This the union heads declined to do, repeating that the picket line made it unsafe to work.

Whatever the motives, the picket line worked, and from several angles makes a test case of national significance.

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To take us lands away . . . . —Emily Dickinson

Snapshot That Won $1500 in Prizes

Entered in Newspaper National Snapshot Contest by Nowell Ward of Chicago. This Is the First of a Series of the Outstanding Amateur Photographs of the Year in the United States
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40-Year-Old Camera Produces Winning Amateur Photograph

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—To a Chicago man, whose 40-year-old camera caught the far-away look of a youngster day-dreaming over a storybook, has been awarded the distinction of making the nation's outstanding amateur photograph of the year.

For his picture, judged the best among approximately 500,000 submitted in the second annual Newspaper National Snapshot Contest, Nowell Ward has been awarded $1500 by the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y.

"I got my idea for the picture," Mr. Ward told the contest sponsors, "while watching my son reading from a book spread open on the table. The next thing was to find the boy—just the right youthful character to portray the part. I found him several days later with a group of boys playing baseball in a near-by vacant lot."

Put a Back Drop

The boy he chose was a fair-haired, wide-eyed youngster of 11 or 12. Behind him, Mr. Ward, a commercial artist, put a back drop on which he had painted two shadowy figures that might have stepped from the pages of the "Three Musketeers' or "Treasure Island." By the light of two photoflood bulbs, he snapped the picture with a worn camera manufactured between 1895 and 1899.

Ninety-three newspapers in 58 states conducted individual contests this year, sending their winning photographs to national headquarters for the final judging. The board of judges, headed by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, included Amelia Earhart, pioneer aviatrix; Major Albert W. Stevens, commander of the 1935 National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps Stratosphere Balloon; George Henry High, F. R. P. S., internationally-known amateur photographer, and fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, and Kenneth Wilson Williams, editor-in-chief of all amateur publication.

Mrs. Coolidge and Miss Earhart made their choices before the photographs were brought to the Hall of Explorers of the National Geographic Society here. It took the rest of the judges an entire day to award 125 prizes, totaling $10,000, to the 372 pictures entered in the finals.

Won Two Prizes

Mr. Ward won both the $1000 grand prize and the $500 prize for the best photograph in the children group.

A Scottie barking at the ocean surf was the subject of the winning picture in the class headed, "Hobbies, recreations, sports, avocations, action, animals and pets." He was snapped by Raymond A. Neville of Evansville, Ind.

An unusual sunset picture that caught the sun's rays breaking through a bank of clouds particularly took the fancy of Miss Earhart and won first place in the Scenes and Still Life group. "I have seen such wonders of nature hundreds of times while flying," said Miss Earhart of the picture taken by Edmund P. Hogan, of Meriden, Conn. "I have been so near thunderheads like this."

An angle shot of a young lady hanging out the Monday wash, submitted by R. W. Olsen, of Bloomfield, N. J., won first place in the fourth group—informal portraits of adults.

Among Others

Included among other prize-winning subjects in the contest were an old rowboat tied to a splintered wharf, a baby in a bathtub, a mud-caked wagon wheel, boys playing at a drinking fountain, a cowboy roping a calf and a street musician.

In both last year's contest and this, a child's portrait has taken the grand prize. Last year the winning subject was a tiny girl laughing over a large balloon.

Entrants this year "shot" a wide variety of subjects. They took children eating, wading, typing, laughing, and crying. The animal kingdom was represented by everything from humming birds to hogs.

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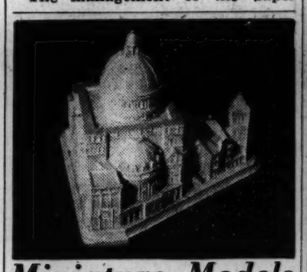

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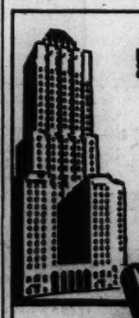

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Roosevelt Devotes Most of Worcester Speech to Defense of Tax Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22—The following is the text of the President's speech at Worcester last night:

I am glad to be in New England—New England from which have come most of my forebears. In recent weeks I have traveled through a great part of the United States. I have spoken about farming and mining and livestocks, about business big and little, about the wage earner, about the national debt, about drought and flood, about work for the needy unemployed and security—security for our people and for their homes.

I have found a nation more greatly prosperous, more definitely on the highway to complete recovery than at any time in the past seven years. I have seen the record of what we have done in the faces of the people I have met. We have banished old man Gloom.

It has taken only one day of driving through Rhode Island and Massachusetts to prove to me that New England is in step and on march with the rest of the nation.

Smoke Excels Foliage

I have seen things today even more welcome to me than your lovely autumn foliage. I have seen the smoke from factories—which three and a half years ago were smokeless. I have heard the sound of mills—which three and a half years ago were silent. I have seen men at work who three and a half years ago were jobless. I have seen women and children who—after long years of fear—have begun to live and hope again.

Three and a half years ago we declared war on the depression. You and I know today that that war is being won.

But now comes that familiar figure—the well-upholstered hindsight critic. He tells us that our strategy was wrong—that the cost was too great—that something else won the war. That is an argument as old as the remorse of those who had their chance and muffed it. It is as recent as the claims of those who say that they could have done it better.

Battle of the Marne

You may remember the First Battle of the Marne. Almost everybody thought that Marshal Joffre had won it. But some refused to agree. One day, a newspaper man appealed to Marshal Joffre: "Will you tell me who did win the Battle of the Marne?" "I can't answer that," said the Marshal. "But I can tell you that if the Battle of the Marne had been lost the blame would have been laid on me."

Our war, too, had to be won. No price, we were told then, was too high to pay to win it. We did count the cost. But in the barrage we laid down against the depression could not stop firing to haggle about the price of every shell. We kept on fighting. The important thing is that the war is being won.

Without that victory we cannot have the kind of an America we know and love and want our children to live in.

New England—as one of the senior partners in the company of the states—has always stood for two of the fundamentals of American liberty—the town meeting, with its essential insistence on local control over local affairs—and the doctrine for which Sam Adams and his friends were willing to fight—the doctrine of democracy in taxation. While I do not happen to be a cousin of the distinguished Adams family, I consider myself, politically, a lineal descendant of old Sam.

Price of Civilization

In 1776 the fight was for democracy in taxation. In 1936 that is still the fight. Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "Taxes are the price we pay for civilized society." One sure way to determine the social conscience of a government is to examine the way taxes are collected and how they are spent. And one sure way to determine the social conscience of an individual is to get his tax-reaction.

Taxes, after all, are the dues we pay for the privileges of membership in an organized society.

As society becomes more civilized, government—national, state and local government—is called on to assume more obligations to its citizens. The privileges of membership in a civilized society have vastly increased in modern times. But I am afraid we have many who still do not recognize their advantages and want to avoid paying their dues.

No Real Estate Tax

It is only in the past two generations that most local communities have paved and lighted their streets, put in town sewers, provided town water supplies, organized fire departments, established high schools and public libraries, created parks and playgrounds—undertaken, in short, all kinds of necessary new activities which, perforce, had to be paid for out of local taxes.

And let me at this point note that in this most amazing of campaigns, I found sections of the nation where Republican leaders were actually whispering the word to the owners of homes and farms that the present Federal Administration proposed to make a cash levy on local real estate to pay off the national debt. They know that the Federal Government does not tax real estate—that it cannot tax real estate. If they do not know that, I suggest they read the Constitution of the United States to find out.

New Obligations Assumed

New obligations to their citizens have also been assumed by the several states and by the Federal Government to their citizens—obligations unknown a century and a half ago, but made necessary by new inventions and by a constantly growing social conscience.

The easiest way to summarize the reason for this extension of government functions, local, state and national, is to use the words of Abraham Lincoln: "The legitimate object of government is to do for the people what needs to be done but which they cannot by individual effort do at all, or do so well, for themselves."

Taxes are the price we all pay collectively to get those things done.

To divide fairly among the people the obligation to pay for these benefits has been a major part of our struggle to maintain democracy in America.

Between Two Forces

Ever since 1776 that struggle has been between two forces. On the one hand, there has been the vast majority of our citizens who believed that the benefits of democracy should be extended and who were willing to pay their fair share to extend them. On the other hand, there has been a small, but powerful group which has fought the extension of those benefits, because it did not want to pay a fair share of their cost.

That was the line-up in 1776. That is the line-up in this campaign. And I am confident that once more—in 1936—democracy in taxation will win.

Here is my principle: Taxes shall be levied according to ability to pay. That is the only American principle.

Before this great war against the depression we fought the World War; and it cost us $25,000,000,000 in three years to win it. We borrowed to fight that war. Then, as now, a Democratic Administration provided sufficient taxes to pay off the entire war debt within 10 or 15 years.

Says Principle Changed

Those taxes had been levied according to ability to pay. But the succeeding Republican Administration did not believe in that principle. There was a reason. They had political debts to those who sat at their elbows. To pay those political debts, they reduced the taxes of their friends in the higher brackets and left the national debt to be paid by later generations. Because they evaded their obligation, because they regarded the political debt as more important than the national debt, the depression in 1929 started with a $16,000,000,000 handicap on us and our children.

Now let's keep this little drama straight. The actors are the same. But the act is different. Today their role calls for stage tears about the next generation. But—in the days after the World War—they played a different part.

The moral of the play is clear. They got out from under then—they would get out from under now—if their friends could get back into power and they could get back to the driver's seat. But neither you nor I think that they are going to get back.

But, as in the World War, we have again created a tax structure to yield revenues adequate to pay the cost of this war against depression in this generation and not in the next.

New or increased taxes are not needed to enable us to balance the federal budget and to begin very soon a rapid reduction in the national debt. Recovery is with us. Federal revenues are increasing; emergency expenditures are decreasing. A balanced budget is on the way. Does that sound like bankruptcy to you?

Why the Increase?

Why this increase in Government revenues? Because the taxpayer earns more money and spends more money. Though he pays more money in taxes, he has more money left for himself and for his family.

For the average American—we have reduced the individual income tax. Any family head who earns an income of less than $26,000 a year pays a smaller income tax in 1936 than he paid for 1932. That means that less than 1 per cent of the heads of American families pay more than they did, and more than 99 per cent pay less than they did, for more than 99 per cent earn less than $26,000 per year.

If you want the answer to this talk about high taxes under this Administration—there it is. Taxes are higher for those who can afford to pay high taxes. They are lower for those who can afford to pay less. That is getting back again to the American principle—taxation according to ability to pay.

Finds Them Better Off

You would think, to hear some people talk, that those good people who live at the top of our economic pyramid are being taxed into rags and tatters. What is the fact? The fact is that they are much further away from the poorhouse than they were in 1932. You and I know that as a matter of personal observation.

A number of my friends who belong in these upper brackets have suggested to me more in sorrow than in anger that if I am reelected they will have to move to some other nation because of high taxes here. I will miss them very much but if they go they will soon come back. For a year or two of paying taxes in almost any other country in the world will make them yearn once more for the good old taxes of the United States.

One more word on recent history. I inherited from the previous administration a tax structure which not only imposed an unfair tax burden on the low-income groups of this country—but also imposed an unfair burden upon the average American by a long list of taxes on purchases and consumption—hidden taxes.

Says Indirect Taxes Cut

In 1933 when we came into office, 58 cents out of every dollar of federal revenue came from hidden taxes. Leaving out of account the liquor tax—for liquor was illegal in 1933—we have reduced these indirect taxes to 38 cents out of every dollar.

How else haye we improved and Americanized the tax structure?

First, we gave a credit to earned income—that is income from personal work or service—thus substantially reducing taxes paid by the working citizen. Wasn't that the American thing to do?

Second, we decreased the tax rates on small corporations. Wasn't that the American thing to do?

Third, we increased the taxes paid by individuals in the higher brackets—those of incomes over $50,000 a year. Wasn't that the American thing to do?

Fourth, we increased still further the taxes paid by individuals in the highest brackets—those with incomes over $1,000,000 a year. Wasn't that the American thing to do?

Fifth, we increased the tax on very large estates. Wasn't that the American thing to do?

Finding New Revenues

Finally, this year we had to find new revenues to meet the immediate bonus payments and to take the place of the processing taxes. This new tax—called the undistributed profits tax—is merely an extension of the individual income tax law and a plugging-up of the loopholes in it, loopholes which could be used only by men of very large incomes.

I want to say a word to you average investors and stockholders who are being flooded by propaganda about this tax—propaganda, incidentally, paid for by your money. It is being disseminated by those who have used corporations in the past to build up their own economic power, who seek, by holding back your dividends, to keep down their taxes.

It is a fact that 98½ per cent of all American corporations will pay a smaller normal corporation tax under the new law.

Interprets Law

It is a fact that the law permits corporations to expand and build up adequate reserves.

But for the first time it gives the stockholder a practical chance to determine for himself whether or not to keep his earnings in the corporation for expansion purposes. He is now the one to choose between using his dividends for something else and reinvesting them in the stock of the corporation.

What we are concerned with primarily is principle—and the principle of this law is sound.

If in its application, imperfections are discovered, they must be corrected for the good of American business.

I am certain that the average of our citizenship is not taken in by the amazing amount of other tax misinformation—which has been turned loose in this political campaign.

People tell you there are 58 taxes on a loaf of bread, or 63 taxes on a lady's coat. But stop, look and listen. You will find what the propagandists do not tell you—that only two or three of all of them are federal taxes imposed by the National Government. All the rest are imposed by local, town, county, city, district and state governments. Two thirds of all the taxes paid in America are state and local taxes—not federal taxes.

This Administration has had something to do with these local taxes. It has made them easier to bear. At the request of local and state governments for whom the local burden had become too heavy, we assumed the cost of paying in greater part for work for the needy unemployed. And, by a national fiscal policy aimed at reducing interest rates we have greatly lightened the burden of carrying local government debts—helping those of you who own homes and farms or who pay rent.

The Security Tax

I want to say a word also to the wage earners who are finding propaganda about the security tax in their pay envelopes. I want to remind them that the security law was designed for them—for the greater safety of their homes and families. The fund necessary to provide that security is not collected solely from workers. The employer, too, pays an equal share. And both shares—yours and the employer's—are being held for the sole benefit of the worker.

I have spoken in Chicago and elsewhere of the simple fact that the overwhelming majority of business men are like the rest of us. Most of us, whether we earn wages, run farms or run businesses are in one sense business men. All they seek and all we seek is fair play based on the greater good of the greater number—fair play on the part of the Government in levying taxes on us and fair play on the part of government in protecting us against abuses.

What Will You Do?

Once more this year we must choose between democracy in taxation and special privilege in taxation. Are you willing to turn the control of the nation's taxes back to special privilege? I know the American answer to that question. Your pay envelope may be loaded with suggestions of fear and your dividend letter may be filled with propaganda. But the American people will neither be bluffed nor bludgeoned.

The seeds of fear cannot bear fruit in the polling booth.

Inside the polling booth every American man and woman stands as the equal of every other American man and woman. There they have no superiors. There they have no masters—save their own minds and consciences. There they are sovereign American citizens. There on November third they will not fear to exercise that sovereignty.

President Tells Boston He Is Inspired by New England

The text of President Roosevelt's address on Boston Common yesterday follows:

I return to the New England from which came most of my ancestors. I come from visiting many other states. Hardly one among them has not received men and treasure, brawn and brains, from New England's inexhaustible reserves.

The average American as I have met him on these voyages is no longer indifferent to the problems of government. And it is my opinion that there is more downright political intelligence than ever before in our entire history.

In a world which in many places has gone undemocratic, we have gone more democratic. It is a bad sign for those who believe that the American people can be swept off their feet by rabble rousers this year. The American mind today is above the rabble level.

Two weeks from today, the day after election, the American air will be cleaner and American democracy will be safer.

New England and Prosperity

I want to speak to you briefly and simply about the prosperity of all the nation, for in that prosperity all New England has an immediate and a direct interest. The golden State House dome symbolizes in itself the preservation of the political unity of the nation. But New England is heir to the lasting fruits of another great New England tradition—the tradition of being a part in the economic development of the entire Union and of sharing in all of its prosperity.

In the most immediate sense, the problems of the great population of the West and South are your problems. Their welfare and prosperity are your welfare and prosperity.

Linked to Rest of Nation

The sale of New England's shoes depends in part on the price of Kansas wheat and Georgia cotton. Prosperity for the California fruit grower depends in part on the prosperity of the New England textile mill. New England savings have prospered in developing western mines and railroads and stock yards and farms.

I have thought much of this as I have traveled through the great western country.

And I am confident that level-headed New England knows how true that is—knows it in spite of a cantankerous minority that in every difficult time has found spokesmen to try to persuade New England that its interest is not the interest of the rest of the Union. They tell New England today as they have told it before that it has been ruined by government policies designed to benefit only the rest of the Union.

Has Had Its Troubles

We all know that New England has had its troubles. We all know that New England is coming out of its troubles.

If you need figures to prove that, there they are for the State of Massachusetts: Pay rolls for the first half of 1936 are up 32 per cent over the first half of 1933. Retail sales are up 20 per cent. Farm income, excluding benefit payments, is up 37½ per cent. Building construction in 62 Massachusetts cities is up 100 per cent. Does that look to you like the end of private enterprise?

For many years under Republican administrations New England was handicapped. What were the causes?

Reasons for Handicaps

Every realistic business man of New England knows:

First—That New England had established standards of wages and of living which put some of its industries at a competitive disadvantage with sections of the country which had not reached those standards.

Second—That those lower standards were exploited by an absentee landlordism which exported from New England too much of its capital—capital that was used elsewhere to compete with industries at home.

Third — Concentrated wealth and economic power gobbled up or wiped out or moved away hundreds of small independent New England businesses—the kind of business with which a long-time New England had conquered the markets of the world.

What Did GOP Do?

What did Republican leadership do to meet those difficulties? A high protective tariff alone could not help New England to meet unfair competition from domestic competitors on the one hand, and the unfair competition of monopoly on the other. To make matters worse, that tariff shut off the foreign commerce on which the seacoast population and industrial population of New England had lived.

The full fruit of these Republican policies is found in the record of what happened to New England's industries under those policies. New England was engulfed by the depression five years before the rest of the country. That is New England's debt to the Republican leadership of the boom era.

What Have We Done?

What has this Administration done?

We have raised wages and living standards in other sections of the country. They are being brought up toward the standards of New England. That kind of unfair competition is being destroyed. Most of us are in favor of that.

We have begun the first real offensive in our history against that concentrated wealth and monopolistic power which almost destroyed the small businesses and diversified industries of New England. Most of us are in favor of that.

By reciprocal trade agreements, we have begun to reopen foreign markets for New England products and New England shipping. Most of us are in favor of that.

Inspired by New England

We have increased the purchasing power of New England's customers out of the farms and in the cities of the nation. And most of us are in favor of that.

New England has traditionally been a land of moderate-sized independent business, a land of economic democracy. Its far-seeing statesmen always understood that democracy was impossible under the relentless pressures of concentration and monopoly wielded by the new power of high finance.

The New England Puritan spirit of simplicity, the New England passion for democracy, the New England genius for democratic statescraft are the very sources of that program of this Administration which set itself to end such concentration of wealth and economic power.

Quotes Webster

Daniel Webster spoke for all that was wisest in New England, when he said at Plymouth Rock:

"The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable, if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless. Universal suffrage could not long exist in a community where there was great inequality of property."

What have we done in our fight against monopolies?

Anti Monopoly Fight

We have taxed the intercorporate dividends of holding companies. We have graduated taxes on corporations according to income as taxes on individuals were graduated long ago.

We have made it harder for big corporations to retain the huge undistributed profits with which they gobble up small business.

We have raised the surtaxes on big incomes and the estate taxes on big fortunes.

We have regulated the financial markets through which mergers and consolidations and monopolies are created with other people's money.

Way back in 1776 John Adams wrote to his friend, Patrick Henry:

In Good Company

"The decree is gone forth, and it cannot be recalled, that a more equal liberty than has prevailed in other parts of the earth, must be established in America.

"The exuberance of pride which has produced an insolent domination in a few, a very few, opulent monopolizing families, will be brought down nearer to the confines of reason and moderation, than they have been used to."

I am glad to travel in the company of John Adams and Daniel Webster. Boston and Massachusetts and New England have not lost the spirit that has made the nation great.

Vandenberg Sees Radio Gag As Real Threat to Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 21—In years to came a radio technique which will recognize the use of orthophonic records of pledges by holders of public office as a standard practice in radiocasting was forecast by United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, in an address at a Republican rally here last night. The Michigan Senator again strongly defended his use of phonograph disks of President Roosevelt's voice when he spoke in Chicago Saturday night and was cut off the air by the Columbia Broadcasting Company whose network he was using.

"I can understand the nervous perturbation of a radio station which must answer for its life to a Washington bureaucracy in the presence of a sudden decision such as had to be made Saturday night," he said. "But I cannot understand a radio commissioner in Washington hastening to condemn my broadcast without having heard a word of it, while at the same time his commission orders all radio stations to carry the voice of the Communist candidate for President of the United States."

In his defense of his use of electrical transmission to put the promises and pledges of the President on the air in the President's own voice, Senator Vandenberg said that instead of "quoting secondhand statements made by the Democratic nominee for President four years ago, we faithfully presented his exact words in his own voice, precisely as he spoke them at the time."

"We did it from transcriptions made at the time," he continued. "We were careful not to lift anything from his context which could alter the meaning. If it were shocking to somebody the shock must have resulted from the emphasis thus put upon the enormous gap between promise and performance.

"The broadcast was interrupted because of alleged violation of radio rules against the use of transcription. We were advised in advance that there was no such violation, but that is a technical question which does not concern us at the moment.

"The larger question is whether there should be a rule in free America which could be construed against the faithful presentation of the first-hand truth to the American people."

The Michigan Senator stressed his belief in the import of the first four words of the Republican national platform this year, "America is in peril."

"I believe it is in peril, first, from a governing group which would warp the American system of constitutional government to fit its own aspirations for centralized, dictatorial acthority and power," he said.

"I believe it is in peril, secondly, from ambitious bureaucracy which reaches relentlessly for political control of our lives and livelihoods.

"I believe it is in peril, thirdly, from a false economic doctrine which will render stabilized mass prosperity impossible.

"I believe it is in peril, fourthly, from irresponsible spendthrifts who lead us either toward the calamity of more and insufferable taxation upon our whole people, or toward the calamity of an uncontrolled inflation which will jeopardize everything of value in the land."

The chief trouble with the Roosevelt Administration, Senator Vandenberg said, was that it "relies upon devices instead of upon principles." He was not in a position, however, to "condemn all that has been done in the last three years," he said, adding that, on the contrary, he had supported and still supported some of the things that had been done, believing that no one party and no one administration had a monopoly on virtue or on vice. In the New Deal regime, however, he continued, "the bad mingles with the good and dominates it."

Federal Fund of $443,000 Allocated for Education

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Secretary Ickes today announced allocation of $443,000 to the United States Office of Education for expansion of its public forum centers program and educational radio work.

The funds included $330,000 for establishment of public forum centers in Portland, Ore.; Orange County, California; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Sedgewick County, Kansas; Minneapolis; Pulaski County, Arkansas; Hamilton County, Tennessee; Monongalia County, West Virginia; Schenectady County, New York, and Manchester, N. H.

The remaining $113,000 will permit continuance of the educational radio project through June, 1937. Work on this project includes broadcasts over national hookups and an educational script exchange to enable local educational groups to improve programs broadcast over local stations.

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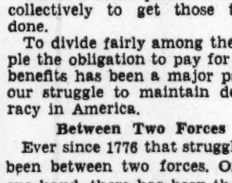
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Zest for Touring Is Increased By Criss-Cross Continental Trip

Monitor Traveltalks
—By M. LeTour—

Last of Two Articles

Here at Montreal end our short hops from south to north. Every step of the way from Florida to Canada has been virtually a gift from the railroads. How otherwise could one consider it as part of a basic fare journey between San Francisco and Boston?

To the railroads, of course, it is all in the day's work. Let the round trip passenger wander where he will seems to be the new motto of the passenger agents. To us it is one of the best bits of our effort to get the most out of each round trip dollar.

We have covered the Atlantic coast, I feel, in an especially thorough manner, for all our traveling has been by day. Each night has found us at some city of particular interest where there were things to be seen we could not deny.

The journey from Jacksonville to Charleston, S. C., has already been described briefly. After a day in this charm capital of the Old South, we entrained on the Atlantic Coast Line's Havana Special for Richmond.

The trip from Richmond to Washington is short and beautiful. On this little journey, it seemed to us, we passed from the real South back into the North again. The first river that was not muddy was a sign; but, when the great government buildings of Washington finally came into sight, the impression was complete.

This entrance from Richmond is by far the most beautiful way of visiting the National Capital. We sat enthralled as the train crossed the Potomac, and the well known masses of the public buildings, from the Lincoln Memorial to the Capitol, all swung into line for reasonably close inspection.

We quit steam for electricity on the Pennsylvania on the hop to New York. Huge, streamlined electric engines pulled the train at a pace almost alarming to an easy-going westerner, and before we knew it the last vestiges of the South had given place to great manufacturing communities, at many of which the train did not even slacken pace. Not once was there a crossing at grade to slow the engineer or even cause him to toot his whistle; nor, for that matter, did we notice a grade crossing along our path until after leaving Boston. So thickly settled is all this region that to maintain their schedules the railroads have been forced to avoid highways and other railroads.

The train had no sooner bobbed out of its tunnel in leaving New York and crossed over famous Hell Gate bridge to the New Haven's main line, than I was taken back to my childhood. Westchester County seemed in many spots exactly as I remembered it. One could spare only a moment for memories, however, before we were in New England.

The loveliness of New England from a train window, especially in the rain with a gentle mist in the distances giving the aura of a painting to every vista, is difficult to describe. Coming from the West Coast, one is impressed especially by the closeness of the cities to one another, the general density of population, and the increasingly lovely, leafy quality of the forests which speak of changing seasons, snow as well as heat, and no lack of water. As the white trunks of birch begin to appear, one is well assured he is far from California.

A week in Boston—but that is another story. Dear friends drive one out in all directions, renewing acquaintance with spots historic, romantic and beautiful. Shore dinners at Marblehead; real lobsters with claws rather than whips; a countryside that is gentle and beautiful in a way wholly the antithesis of western grandeur.

Even Boston must at last be left, and the journey northward is on again. From Concord, N. H., on the Boston & Maine, our train twisted its way through glorious New England countryside, near lakes of startling brilliance and color, under skies of purest blue and clouds of shimmering white. Across the gentlest range of mountains I have ever seen, clothed in living forests of fairy-book qualities, up and up through New Hampshire and Vermont to the Canadian border.

* * *

VICTORIA, B. C.—Glimpses of Canada! It is all that we may honestly claim as the result of our long transcontinental journey, for night blotted out large sections of the Dominion. And yet, what treasured glimpses we have had, and how much better acquainted we feel with our northern neighbor nation for having crossed once more her broad expanse!

It is not the brevity but the significance of the glimpses which count most. For instance, leaving Montreal: no more than a reasonably hint of the city's size and appearance was gained, but at the evening hour literally scores of little scenes were glimpsed which revealed the character of the Montreal citizen himself.

These scenes were quiet games, well organized or spontaneous, on well cropped lawns or in vacant lots, revealing in tennis, golf, baseball, cricket, and bowling on the green that sturdy quality of British character, love of sports.

In the morning, what a different scene! We were approaching the north shore of Lake Superior, in the heart of a splendid northern wilderness. Birch and spruce mingled in hardy and dense forests, threaded, aside from the railroad, by cascading rivers alone. Water seemed flowing everywhere, land looked extremely inviting, but man was largely absent. Only a few settlements broke the desolation though toward afternoon when we traversed the blasted cuts and valleys of an extremely rocky region, we saw much advanced construction work on the Trans-Canada highway.

Our third Canadian sunrise shone upon the eastern foothills of the Rockies: grassy range lands, looking, somehow, not unlike my memories of our own Wyoming. Before long, however, the mountains themselves were reached, and no once could mistake the country one was in, for there is nothing I have ever seen quite like the Canadian Rockies. Theirs is a majesty, an aloof grandeur, which seems almost unapproachable, yet the audacious Canadian Pacific spans them with its rails, and hurls its trains across them on schedule time.

We were glad, at noontime, to quit the train for a glimpse of Lake Louise. Banff we had seen, and though it called strongly to us, we passed it by to explore the emerald beauty of this mountain gem, set between a cultivated margin of walks and lawns and gardens, two flanking mountains which descend from sheer rock through pine-clad slopes to its brink, and a third sky-piercing rock crag which bears upon its face a never-failing, snow-clad glacier. Twenty-four hours was none too much to watch this glorious scene in its shifting moods, at sunset, at dawn, at noonday and underneath a gentle moon. Nor was the time too long to breathe of pine-scented mountain air, cooled by near-by snowbanks, after some days in an un-airconditioned sleeper!

On we steamed, now in air-conditioned splendor, twisting and turning through the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks, past glorious peaks, many snow capped, beside dashing rivers, milky with the rock-grindings of glaciers. Vast slopes were pine-clad; bare cliffs of rock-reared their height to limits which challenged the imagination.

Our fourth night aboard the Canadian Pacific brought us to the dockside at Vancouver, where we transferred to one of those delightful little ocean liners in miniature which the same company operates in the inland waterways of the north Pacific. In a little better than half a day's steaming among islands of fairyland beauty, with cozy homes nestling among tall fir forests, we have reached this city about which it is so difficult for me to speak moderately. More English than England, they say, is Victoria, with its great holly trees, its delightful homes and gardens, its retired British colonials from all corners of the Empire who longed for England, but not its "beastly climate." It has great charm. I seriously consider retiring here early in the Twenty First century.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO—Home again, after some 10,000 miles of travel down to Mexico, over to Florida, up to Canada, across to the Pacific coast, and southward to San Francisco—all for the basic fare of a direct return trip to Boston!

The complete cost, of course, was considerably more than the simple Boston trip. But as my wife and I figured it all out as best we could with the baby hurling notes and accounts about and we not liking to stop her, the additional cost was manyfold justified.

We had chosen, for the purposes of our experiment, to take the outside route, as far around as we could stretch that basic fare. But with only slight sacrifices of mileage, those not set on establishing a record, we figured, could go just about wherever they liked in the United States or Canada on the same basis. Why, we asked one another, should anyone pass up Uncle Bill all alone there on the Missouri farm, or dear Cousin Kate up in Minnesota, just because it might seem to take one a thousand miles or so off the direct path of that business trip to Havana?

Greeting the Eye in a Cross-Canada Trip

Upper—Skyline of Quebec as Seen From Levis Across the River
Lower—A Sheep Ranch in Alberta

Courtesy Canadian National Railway; Courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway

Center—A Field of Wheat in Alberta and Woman Cooking in Open-Air Oven
Lower—Paradise Inn, Rainier National Park, Standing Amid Snow-Capped Mountains and Fields of Wild Flowers

Tour-a-bouts

SO POPULAR were the low summer excursion fares which were in effect during the past summer season to the Pacific coast, the Santa Fe railroad has announced that these same rates will apply during the 1937 summer season. For ready reference these fares to Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego will be from Chicago, first class, $86; intermediate class, $68, and coach class $57.35. Dates of sale will be May 15 to Oct. 15, inclusive, with final return limit Oct. 31, 1937.

* * *

The same liberal diverse route arrangement, which permits traveling via the north Pacific coast in one direction at no additional cost, as well as privilege of stopovers on both going and return journey will also apply.

* * *

A personally conducted Christmas excursion to Denmark, sailing direct to Copenhagen via Norway, aboard the S. S. Stavangerfjord, Saturday, Dec. 19, has been announced by the Norwegian American Line, for whom the Canadian National Steamships are general passenger agents for eastern Canada. Every provision has been made to assure a comfortable and pleasurable time throughout the voyage.

* * *

When the S. S. Stavangerfjord arrives at Bergen, Norway, after 7½ days on the Atlantic, passengers will have two hours during which to look around this delightful old city, after which the ship continues to Stavanger, the greatest sardine canning center in the world. The ship then proceeds to Kristiansand and Oslo, sailing up the beautiful Oslofjord.

* * *

The close of the 1936 travel season for Yellowstone National Park marks the end of the third consecutive year for unprecedented seasonal increases in the number of persons to visit the oldest and largest of the nation's system of scenic national park areas. Mild weather conditions during the fall made it possible to keep the highways through the park open to travel until the middle of this month and a great many people took advantage of this opportunity to see the park in its full autumn regalia.

* * *

The new cross-channel service planned by the Northern Railway of France and the Southern Railway of England started last week operating a nightly service on sleeping-car trains in both directions between Paris and London. The new trains will use the Dunkirk-Dover train-ferry, specially built for the purpose by the Southern Railroad of England.

Big Jump Reported By Mexico in Trade Brought by Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Growth of Mexico's tourist trade into a profitable national industry is indicated in figures released by the tourist department of the Secretariat of the Interior. The figures apply only to the Federal District, which includes Mexico City and its suburbs.

The latest figures are as follows: 1364 tourists in 1932; 11,167 in 1933; 21,400 in 1934, and 38,829 in 1935. From January to August of 1936, 33,091 tourists visited here. Since the rainy season ends in September and the remaining months of the year are favored by tourists visiting Mexico, it is estimated that by Dec. 31, the number for 1936 will total 50,000.

It is further estimated that the amount spent by the visitors during this four-year period is $20,600,000 in the Federal District alone. These figures do not take into account the thousands of cars which go only so far as Monterrey, which is a favorite week-end resort for visitors from the United States, nor the travelers arriving in ports who do not come inland.

Chief impetus to the recent increase is the opening of the Pan American highway between Laredo and Mexico City. Although there are not yet adequate facilities along the new highway to comfortably care for all of the travelers during a rush season the Federal Government is doing all in its power to rush new constructions and is giving excellent highway service, according to the reports of all travelers.

Bus, Car and Tram Identified In London Transport Terms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A London omnibus is no longer an omnibus at all, in future it is just a plain bus

The London Passenger Transport board has officially adopted the shorter word in preference to the longer, coming to the rescue of harassed writers, who have never been quite sure whether a bus is technically an omnibus, a tram a tramcar, or a railway conveyance a coach, a car or a carriage, with a new official list of standardized terms

This list of terms has been approved by the board for immediate adoption for publicity, public correspondence and departmental purposes.

Railway Stock Called Cars

The problem of writing correctly about railway stock has been solved by the announcement that in future, for purposes of publicity and correspondence, all railway stock is to be referred to with the term "car."

For technical and departmental use the term car is to be used for a "multiple unit saloon," the term coach for a "multiple unit compartment," and the term carriage for "locomotive-hauled railway stock." But these need not worry the ordinary Londoner.

A driver is in future a driver, and not a motorman. Moving staircases have been officially named escalators. Buses and coaches return to their "garages" and trains, trams and trolleybuses to their "depots." A power house is in future a generating station.

The board has signified that no future reference should be made to trips. These are to be known under the more dignified title of journeys. Hours with little traffic, which used to be known as "non-rush hours" or "slack hours," are now merely "normal hours." Rush hours are peak hours.

"Route" takes the place of "service" when referring to a group of buses sharing the same identification number or a sequence of roads over which a particular group of buses operates.

Booking halls are now ticket halls. The word underground is to be used in preference to tube.

A tram is a tram, and no longer a tramcar or a tramway.

Trolleybus is officially shown as a single word and not as two words, trolley bus. Similarly a stationmaster is no longer in any circumstances a station master.

Plurals and Singulars

But besides standardizing many of the terms used in respect of London transport undertakings, the board has given a ruling to clear up the use of the plural or singular in verbs referring to the board.

In future "the plural is to be used in referring to the board," such as the board have, or the board state.

Our reporter is correct, however, in having written that the board "has" given a ruling, because the singular should be used, the board says, when the "undertaking only is inferred."

Or at least he thinks he's right.

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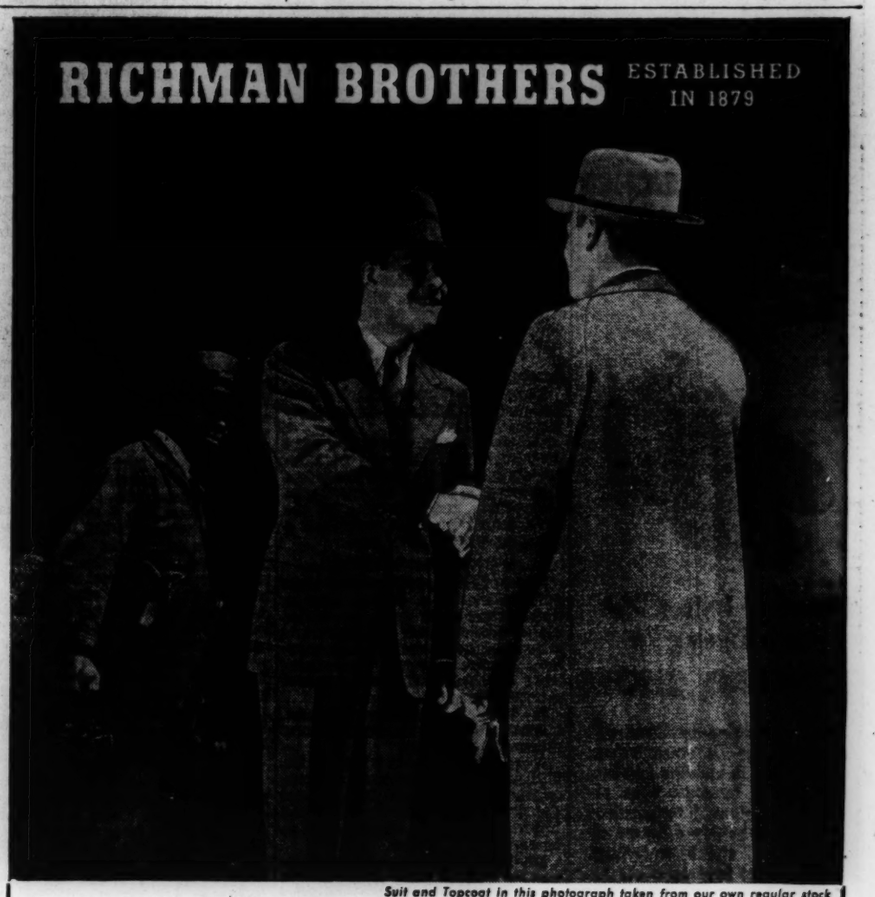

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From London, from New York, from Hollywood, the style parade wends its way to our stores. Some inspired by well groomed business men. Others by university men. Still others by the sporting fraternity.

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Japan's Pioneer Province: Newly Tamed Northern Isle Recalls U. S. Middle West

Hokkaido: the Pioneer Island
Third of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAPPORO, Japan—Hokkaido, the large, irregularly shaped island which is separated from Japan's main island by the Tsugaru Strait and from Sakhalin, to the north, by the wider Soya Strait, is the pioneer land of the Japanese Empire. In most parts of the Japanese countryside one has the consciousness of age, of rice fields which have brought forth crops for centuries, of shrines which have witnessed the devotions and rural festivals of many generations of villagers. One also feels the close crowding of the population, reflected in the tiny holdings and the many villages in valleys where intensive cultivation is possible.

The whole picture is strikingly changed after one crosses the Tsugaru Strait. Only 60 years ago Hokkaido had only 100,000 inhabitants, as compared with its present-day 3,000,000. The Ainu, a primitive aboriginal people which is gradually disappearing under the pressure of civilization, at that time roamed the vast forests, hunted, fished and offered up the brown bears in which the island still abounds in their celebrations without troubling about incoming settlers.

In Two Generations

So Hokkaido conveys the impression of a new pioneer country, built up, for the most part, during the last two generations.

The Hokkaido country landscape is different from that of other parts of Japan. One sees more horses and machines in the fields. Rice is cultivated, although not very successfully, in the southern and western part of the island. But the farmers devote more attention than in other parts of Japan to crops which are better suited to the colder climate, wheat and oats, sugar beets, beans, peas and other vegetables and livestock breeding.

Sapporo, the capital of Hokkaido, a city of about 200,000 inhabitants, faintly suggests an American midwestern college town, with its wide streets intersecting at right angles and the Western buildings of the Hokkaido Imperial University, with the fine shady elm trees on its campus.

There is a strong link between America and Hokkaido in its early pioneer days.

General Kuroda, one of the most progressive and energetic of Hokkaido's governors, invited many foreign experts, mostly Americans, to give advice and assistance in the development of what was then a wild and unsettled territory.

General Capron's Work

One of the most eminent of these advisers was Gen. Horace Capron, who resigned his post as United States Commissioner of Agriculture to serve in the Hokkaido administration. General Capron introduced many American farm machines and varieties of seeds.

It was an American engineer, Colonel Crawford, who built the first railroad in Hokkaido.

It was an American educator, Dr. William S. Clark, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, who was first president of the Hokkaido Imperial University, which started as an agricultural college.

Dr. Clark was a man of strong personality and principles and, although he spent only a short time in Hokkaido, he has left an impression on the university that has never been forgotten. When Governor Kuroda suggested that he should teach the students ethics, but not Christianity, Dr. Clark replied that, for him, the two were inseparable, and won his point. Typical of his spirit was a report to Governor Kuroda in which he writes that "every officer and every student has promised not to indulge in the use of alcoholic drinks, opium or tobacco, and neither to gamble nor be guilty of profane swearing while connected with the college."

Hokkaido Imperial University today is very different from the little agricultural training school over which Dr. Clark presided and to which he imparted some of the rugged old New England puritanical qualities. It has about 1300 students, with another 1000 in its preparatory school; and is organized in four main departments, of agriculture, medicine, technology and science, with special schools of civil engineering and practical agriculture and forestry.

As is natural in a pioneer atmosphere, the Hokkaido Imperial University has pursued a practical, utilitarian bent; but plans are now on foot to round out its curriculum with the introduction of liberal arts courses. Many of the professors in the early days of the university were Americans; now there are competent Japanese scholars at the head of every branch of learning.

The progress of the university reflects the general development of the island.

Old-time foreign residents of Hokkaido, like the Rev. Dr. John Batchelor, who has acquired international reputation through his study of the folkways of the Ainu, the primitive inhabitants of Hokkaido, and also men whose stay in Hokkaido has been less prolonged, speak of the great changes which have taken place since the end of the war.

More Railways

Railway communication has been greatly extended; except for two gaps on the southern and northeastern coasts, the island is surrounded by a network of railways, with a number of connecting branch lines. Picturesque stagecoaches and government post stations have given way to buses and regular inns. Service between Aomori, northern port of the main island, and Hakodate, southern port of Hokkaido, was at one time maintained by means of small ferries. Now large vessels, capable of transporting freight cars, ply between the two ports. Sailboats have almost disappeared along the coasts, giving place to larger craft.

Hokkaido has not escaped the general trend in Japan toward monopolistic control of many branches of economic life. The town of Tomakomai is an adjunct of the huge Oji Paper Company mill located there, and the larger port of Hakodate is very much influenced, as to employment and prosperity, by the Nichiro Fishing Company, a large corporation which controls the lion's share of Japanese fishing in Russian waters. Residents of Otaru, a flourishing port on the west coast which tends to gain at the expense of its older rival, Hakodate, notice that the leading local figures in the Japanese business world are no longer independent manufacturers and merchants, but are rather agents for the innumerable enterprises that come under the sway of those kingpins of Japanese big business, Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

Poor Crop Years

For several years Hokkaido has been somewhat depressed by successive poor crops. There is too much chill and fog to favor the cultivation of rice. But at the time of my visit the island was looking forward to better times. Climatic conditions had been more favorable for the crops; and material, as well as moral, stimulus was being provided by the preparations for the visit of the Emperor at the time of the military maneuvers early in October. Liberal appropriations were being made for street paving, road repair; the Hokkaido Imperial University and all the other institutions which were to be honored with imperial visits were being refurbished and put in spick-and-span condition. All this was an aid in eliminating unemployment.

Police measures, as always in such cases, were thorough and varied. Curiosity about the movements of unidentified foreigners was even livelier than is usually the case. Suspicious characters were being rounded up for detention in police stations until the visit is terminated. Some 600 or 700 inhabitants of a wretched slum, living in the crudest shacks built out of discarded packing cases, oil cans and similar material, had been told to pack up their flimsy dwellings and move to a less-conspicuous location some distance away from Sapporo.

Welded Buildings Considered Safer In Quake Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 21—Details of an industrial technique intended to safeguard humans by strengthening buildings in earthquake regions on the one hand and vehicles for travel by air, land and sea, on the other, formed today's theme as the American Welding Society met for its seventeenth annual conference.

Six hundred American industrial executives, engineers and research workers are participating in a discussion of problems basically affecting the nation's industrial expansion, notably in construction engineering and manufacturing fields using steel and iron. Featuring the meetings is a conference of university research workers which, with the co-operation of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the welding society, is carrying out an international program to promote investigation and industrial application in welding.

Strength to Bodies

In the airplane and automobile industry, the application of welding to body construction hes resulted in the bulldog-like strength so popular in all-steel bodies. In earthquake areas, the joining of steel construction beams by welding supplements or supplants riveting and bolting to give added stability. Particularly in the San Francisco Bay region and in southern California, the rigid building produced by welding has been found superior to any other type of construction.

In a formal paper on this subject presented by Prof. Inge Lyse and C. J. Gibson of Lehigh University it was pointed out that welding has been found equally effective in securing gas and water piping from earthquake damage. "In such areas it is now the rule to construct all school buildings by welding, and several existing schools of riveted construction have been made more rigid by strengthening riveted joints with welding."

Solution of Problem

According to Professor Lyse, investigations carried on at Lehigh have provided those who design welded buildings with the solution to one of their most pressing problems, namely, how should the floor beams of a building be joined to the upright columns? The best method appears to involve the use of steel angles, said the professor. A steel projection or angle is welded to each of two columns and the ends of the beams then are supported on the angles. Additional angles are welded to the top of the beam and to the column.

Tests were carried out at Lehigh on full-size floor beams welded to heavy structural steel columns, the floor beams of such a steel building carrying the weight of the floor resting upon it and transmitting this load to upright columns which in turn transmit to the foundations. So-called top-angle connections in which the angles are welded to the top as well as to the bottom of the floor beams had considerable reserve strength for the methods of design that have been worked out. Professor Lyse considers the tests of immediate importance to structural designers.

An outstanding merit of arc welding is simplicity. Besides the parts to be welded, the only equipment an arc welder requires is an electrode and an electric generator. The generator provides the current, and this flows through the electrode and across the arc space in which the high temperature required for welding is concentrated. The heat produced in the arc space, melts the elctrode, which is transferred in the form of globules of liquid metal to the joint.

A short paper by Prof. Nairne F. Ward of the University of California and visiting lecturer at the Boeing School of Aeronautics, told the story of the development of a new universal welding generator, one that is suitable for use in welding all thicknesses of plate from one-sixteenth to six inches, and metals such as steel, copper and aluminum.

The primary requirement of safety to the welder limits the highest voltage that the generator may produce to about 60 volts. Also, such a generator must be durable and retain versatility throughout service. Just before the welder strikes an arc, the generator is delivering no current. Then, as the arc is struck it is called upon to deliver 200 amperes. Again, when the arc is interrupted at the end of a weld, the generator must instantaneouly accommodate itself to idling conditions.

Investigations carried out by Professor Ward with an oscillograph, an instrument which detects and magnifies the variations of voltage and current occurring in the circuit, show that the universal generator has all the desired characteristics and is not subject to overheating and breakdown.

Described by Professor Ward, the new generator consists in the main of an armature split into two separate parts, a commutator of customary type, and field poles which may be shifted if necessary. It has given satisfaction in the repair of defects in aluminum castings, welding of copper conductors, and joining of steel.

The meetings of the welding society coincide with the National Metal Congress and joint sessions are being held on overlapping subjects.

Welder Is Knitter of Metals

Wide World

Workmen at Bench
Shower of Sparks Cascades to Floor as Pieces of Metal Are Welded Into Unit

Text of Landon's Address Delivered at Phoenix, Ariz.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 22 (AP)—The text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's address here last night:

For this neighborly welcome to Phoenix and to Arizona I thank you and your fellow citizens throughout the State most heartily. My only regret is that my visit cannot be longer here and that I cannot follow it up by visiting the other cities and towns of this progressive Commonwealth.

As a Kansan I naturally feel at home among the people of this southwest country. In Kansas we look upon you as our neighbors in the national household. Many of our problems are your problems also. We share your pride in the honest tol, the self-denial, the courage and common sense that have made and will keep this region "the homestead of the free."

As I came across your State from California today I could not but recall that Arizona contributed the forty-eighth star to our flag. It was the admission of your State which brought fully under the Constitution and into the Union the whole of our great country from coast to coast. Tonight I wish to discuss with you in the short time at my disposal how we can best keep the Union of the 48 states on a firm foundation.

Above Party Issues

That is the fundamental issue as I see it in this campaign—whether we shall maintain our American system of government or whether we shall surrender it for another and very different system. This is a question above party, a question that challenges our most serious consideration not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans.

Through the Constitution our forefathers gave the government they established certain rights and duties. But they specifically kept for themselves and their children the right to live their own lives, to speak freely, to write freely and to worship according to the dictates of conscience.

Our government of delegated powers under which the liberties of each one of us are preserved has so long been a part of our lives that we have taken it all as pretty much for granted. But recent events have made us more keenly aware of the value of our time-tested system. We see its merit by contrast with the opposite forms of government now creeping over the world—forms under which all power is placed in the hands of a ruler with the people getting only such incidental liberties as he allows to trickle down to them.

Choice Before Nation

Today the people of this country have a choice between the American system they always have known and an opposite system. This will determine whether they and their children will remain a free people, capable of self-government, or be dominated by an all-powerful central authority. We have watched this very thing happen in other nations in recent years.

I am not questioning the humanitarian intentions of the present Administration. But I do wish to point out the threatening character of the means the Administration uses to carry out its intentions.

There can be no question as to the road down which we are being led. Regimentation of the individual and curb of his liberties underlie every one of the New Deal's plans. They have allowed nothing to deter them in their plan to make over our political, social and economic life. The Supreme Court already has ruled many of these plans contrary to our Constitution. Unfortunately we are left in no doubt that the present Administration regards this not as an end to their efforts, but only as a minor barrier to be circumvented if it can't be hurdled.

Imminent Threat

This threatened change in our form of government is not remote. Its effects will strike directly into the homes, jobs and lives of every one of us. The reality of it is but too well known to us.

During the time we have seen laws that told to farmers what they could plant in their fields. Other measures have told workers how many hours they could stay at their tasks. Certain regulations have limited industry in how much it could produce.

We see in the present administration of the grazing act another example of federal bureaucracy run wild.

Sees Regimentation Ahead

If by one means or another rights to regulate can be set up, such regulations will not stop with telling farmers how many bushels of potatoes they can harvest. If this power of regulation shall be fully established, it will then be argued there is equal authority to tell a man to cease farming entirely and start digging ditches, or to order women to cease wearing silk and rayon hose and to begin wearing cotton ones. Or to order all workingmen to work twice their present hours at half their present pay. And the workingmen would have no more recourse than farmers whose good sense rebelled against some of the mandatory crop control laws of the recent past.

The men who framed and forced the passage of these measures have not changed their ideas. They are only biding their time until they can put them into full effect.

Wants Legal Change

In conclusion let me repeat what I said when I accepted the nomination of my party for the Presidency. I would not have you believe that I think the Constitution is above change. The people have the right by the means they have prescribed to amend the Constitution as they see fit. I do believe, however, that the underlying principles of that charter of our freedom must be maintained if we are to continue to go forward under the protection of our American form of government.

As we have grown in strength and matured in age and wisdom, as our lives have broadened and deepened and as more experience has come to us, we can see new right things to do and old wrong things to wipe away. But everything we need we may reach for and take within the great principles of government under which the nation has grown from strength to strength.

The new right things may be done and the old wrong things wiped away, as I believe, without destroying the freedom which comes to us from our fathers. It is in this faith that I take my stand on the American system of government against all comers.

Both Parties Regret Ban On Chicago Smith Parade

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Refusal of Chicago authorities to allow the use of Jackson boulevard for an Alfred E. Smith parade brought comment today from both the Democratic and Republican chairmen.

"Mr. Smith should be permitted to have a parade in every city he visits," said Democratic Chairman James A. Farley.

"It looks like the ramifications of the New Deal extend also to the municipalities," said the Republican chairman, John D. M. Hamilton. "I understand Mayor Kelly talked to Farley about this before he refused to give Alfred E. Smith's friends a permit to stage a parade in Chicago."

Indiana Truck Drivers Win National Safety Cup

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Indiana Motor Traffic Association was awarded last night the cup of the American Trucking Association's annual safety contest. Seventy million miles without an accident was the record of the Indiana association whose 2212 drivers represent 200 trucking firms, association officials said.

The American Trucking Association, in annual session here, also awarded national safety contest prizes to Robert K. Carter, Richmond, Va.; Harry D. Zarbarsky, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Dunn Beverage Co., Indianapolis.

New Deal Called By Lowden Threat To Pay and Prices

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 22 (AP)—Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois today viewed what he termed the "tendency toward centralized government" as a major menace to fair wages for organized labor and fair prices for farmers.

He issued a warning against this "tendency" in a campaign speech on behalf of Republican candidates here last night.

Unconstitutional Laws

The former Governor declared the New Deal platform and the speeches of acceptance by the candidates show there was "no repentance or regret expressed" for the laws that have been enacted which were later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

"This means," he said, "that they expect if successful, to so reorganize the Supreme Court as to have these acts, or similar ones, declared to be within the supreme law. Failing that, they hold in reserve a threat for a constitutional amendment which will have the same result."

He expressed apprehension that they seek a "completely centralized government." This, he added, "would of course, have the power to determine all prices and wages." He referred next to the communist and fascist types of government as having "this in common—that they both depend on unlimited power in the head of the state."

For Commodities

He declared that while he was not opposed to "necessary and proper" changes in the Constitution; he was against "destroying the Constitution under the guise of amendments."

In regard to farm prices, he said that the Republican standard-bearer, Gov. Alf M. Landon, "is keenly aware" of the "discrepancy" between farm prices and prices of commodities the farmer purchases. Governor Landon, he said, proposed to "restore just balance" between these prices.

Ickes, in Chicago, Says Knox Is Paul Revere of Doom

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes took the position today that "the difference between this and the preceding Administration is that President Roosevelt kept American citizens from starving, saved American financial and industrial institutions from bankruptcy and stimulated American recovery by means of a program of public works."

In setting forth his contention that "America has already been saved by Franklin D. Roosevelt and . . . the people know it," the cabinet member concentrated his fire, at a Democratic rally in suburban Evanston last night, upon Chicago newspapers opposed to the re-election of President Roosevelt.

He termed Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee and Chicago Daily News publisher, "the Paul Revere of Doom, . . . dashing about the country crying into every open microphone false alarms that no insurance policy is secure, no bank account safe."

Colonel Knox and Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, he labeled "disciples of despair." Of Governor Landon, Republican candidate for President, he said, "A somewhat blurred carbon copy of Herbert Hoover," whom he called "the world champion boondoggler."

Freighter Burns at Havana

HAVANA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Port police today ordered the burning freighter Indiana beached inside Havana harbor. Fifty firemen boarded the vessel to battle flames spreading through a cargo of asphalt and cotton, but were unable to bring them under control. The blaze menaced the Indiana's fuel.

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Rebels Advance Within 10 Miles Of Madrid Goal

MADRID, Oct. 22 (AP)—Government commanders rallied disordered Socialist forces today before an expected insurgent attack on Mostoles, slightly more than 10 miles southwest of Madrid.

In deep trenches and behind improvised entanglements of barbed wire, the Madrid troops took up new positions after a weakening retreat from Navalcarnero, key city of the Government's capital defenses on the Maqueda highway.

Gen. José Asensio, Socialist generalissimo, ordered his general staff to reorganize the divisions of militiamen, swelled by civilian recruits drafted into war service in Madrid.

The Socialist outposts on other fronts—Torrejon de la Calzada, Brunete, and El Escorial—braced for an anticipated fascist drive to straighten the battle lines before pushing ahead toward Madrid.

Women and children in the capital joined in a huge demonstration to enlist all able-bodied men in the Government's frontier service.

Mundo Obrero, the Communist newspaper, advocated formation of a "feminine war corps" to replace at home men drafted into the Socialist armies.

The insurgent attack—using infantry, artillery and aviation—carried the attackers through Navalcarnero into the rolling country between Navalcarnero and Madrid.

Ministry of War reports declared that Socialist militiamen had attacked insurgent positions near the El Escorial fighting zone.

A fascist attempt to advance on Guadalajara from Siguenza, in the northeast, was repulsed, the ministry asserted.

Military reports reaching the capital from Bilbao, on the northern coast, declared that insurgent bombs rained on the port of Guecho, narrowly missed British warships off the coast.

Big Insurgent Push Gains Momentum As Navalcarnero Falls

WITH THE INSURGENT TROOPS OF GEN. JOSÉ VARELA, At Navalcarnero, 18 Miles Southwest of Madrid, Oct. 22 (AP)—The insurgent big push on Madrid gained relentless momentum today.

Entrenched in this key city, torn from the Government defenders by shells, bombs, and the steel hands of fierce Moorish troops, General Varela's shock troops pulled themselves together to thrust a fascist spearhead down the last few miles to the capital.

From the south, the little general's Toledo column began pushing its left flank up in a straight line through Illescas and Navalcarnero.

To the north, Colonel Rada's artillery blasted historic El Escorial to further straighten the fascist line all along the western front.

The army's tactical secrecy prevented any leak concerning the next big objective.

This morning, trucks laden with pontoons were rushed up to replace a bridge over the Guadarrama river just 16 miles southwest of Madrid, blasted by retreating Government troops.

WITH THE INSURGENT TROOPS OF COLONEL RADA, ADVANVING ON EL ESCORIAL, Spain, Oct. 22—Insurgent guns at El Espinar dropped six-inch shells on the defenses of El Escorial today as the drive to give the northern army a chance at Madrid gained momentum.

With Navalcarnero, to the southeast, now occupied by insurgents, it was more important than ever that the El Escorial Government defenders be blasted out to permit a joint advance on the capital.

However, the mountainous terrain in this sector was retarding the movement of the insurgent columns and there were indications that the Government defense might be getting stronger.

The fact that there still are railway communications between El Escorial and Madrid, insurgent commanders believed, might encourage the Government defenders to hold out longer.

The blue and gray walls of El Escorial's famous buildings now can be seen by the insurgents, however.

Kremlin Has Airplanes Ready to Fly to Aid Of Madrid Government

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (AP)—Soviet Russia, determined to force supply of aid to beleagured Spanish Socialists, has decided that only the immediate dispatch of munitions can save Madrid, informed sources said today.

Soviet commissars were represented as having taken a strong stand for rushing airplanes to the desperately driven Spanish Government forces.

The Russian Government, these sources said, has resolved not to yield an inch further in delaying counter measures against alleged violations of Spanish neutrality by fascist powers.

Gravity of Situation Seen

Officials did not hesitate to express privately the feeling that these are the "gravest" days Europe has seen in many years.

They are determined, they said, to adopt a firm stand as the only way to preserve European peace.

Overnight, hundreds of thousands of bright-colored posters blazed up in the Russian capital.

"Hands Off Spain!" they said.

The printed demand led to renewed clamor by Soviet workers for the Russian Government to supply arms immediately to Madrid.

Drift Toward War

While only the top men at the Kremlin know details of the decision taken by the Government, enough information has seeped down to indicate Dictator Joseph Stalin feels that Europe is rapidly drifting toward war—and the time to make Russia's voice felt is now.

Officials expressed belief that all is to be gained and nothing lost by taking a strong stand against the Soviet's "natural" enemy—Germany.

For unless Great Britain and France can be aroused from what is regarded here as their "lethargy," it is felt only a matter of time, not far distant, before Reich troops will cross the Soviet border to realize the hope expressed by Reichsführer Hitler's recent speech at Nuremberg, these sources asserted.

Whatever happens in the Spanish war, an authoritative spokesman said, Russia will continue to recognize only the present Madrid Government—even if the seat of government should be transferred to Barcelona or the President and his Cabinet should flee Spain.

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Preview of the New York World's Fair of 1939

Marine Ampitheater

This Huge Structure Will Be Built at the North End of One of the Lagoons in Flushing Meadow Park, Site of the World's Fair of 1939. Visitors to the $125,000,- 000 Exposition Will Be Entertained Here by Operas, Plays, Pageants, Water Spectacles and Fireworks. The Stage Is Flanked by Two Massive Pylons.

France Soft-Pedals Pact With Russia

Military Conference Urged by Moscow Postponed

Delays Denounced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There are indications that France's Popular Front Government, despite its Socialist Premier and its Communist supporters in Parliament, is by no means so closely linked to Soviet Russia as Moscow itself desires.

Urged by the Soviets recently to implement the Franco-Russian pact by more comprehensive general staff arrangements, the French Government is understood to have put off its reply until after the proposed five-power conference in London. Both Premier Léon Blum and his Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos have been focusing their diplomatic attention on this meeting of the Locarno powers, which had been expected to take place this fall. The discussion has been complicated by the Belgian announcement of neutrality and the German and Italian hedging on the invitation to attend.

Bringing Back the Reich

In French eyes, this conference represents a final and decisive attempt to bring Germany back into the "international order," by which is meant the return of the Reich—if not immediately to the League of Nations itself—at least to the rule of law in international affairs of which Geneva still remains, despite its setbacks, the supreme symbol.

Accordingly, France is sincerely trying to avoid anything that might antagonize Germany and compromise the prospects of the London parley.

Without intending to abandon the Franco-Soviet pact, the French Cabinet deems it more diplomatic not to emphasize its bonds to Moscow for the moment by an extensive exchange of military missions.

There has in fact already been a certain amount of what is termed "technical collaboration" between the two countries. Most of it, however, has been in the realm of aviation, and it is known that the Soviet Government recently indicated its wish to see these contacts further developed and extended to the field of land armaments.

Litvinoff Speaks Out

The fact that France is not behaving diplomatically as Russia would like to have it behave, appeared during the recent session of the League Assembly. Maxim Litvinoff urged immediate and drastic action against the "aggressor" by the "pacific powers"—with Germany clearly indicated as the probable offender. He denounced in no uncertain terms the "waiting-room policy" of France and Britain; while Yvon Delbos, France's Foreign Minister, accepting the challenge, defended this unhasty policy and condemned in his turn the dangers of rushing out to catch the train before it comes.

Paris Aid to Soviet In Spain Optional

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 22

PUBLIC anxiety over the international crisis eased today on the strength of assurance by Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos that France was under no mutual aid obligation in the event that Soviet Russia becomes embroiled in war over the Spanish situation.

M. Delbos informed the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact applied only in case the territory of one of the contracting parties was invaded as a result of a definite act of aggression.

"The contracting parties maintain their liberty in judging the quality of an aggressor," M. Delbos said. "The mutual aid does not have an automatic character, and the Chamber was clearly informed of this when ratifying the pact."

In the event of an insurgent victory in Spain, M. Delbos said, the French Government would take no single-handed action but would consult with all non-interventionist powers.

Locarno Parley Aims at Bringing Reich Back to Fold

London With Paris

The implication from these two speeches was clear. France let it be understood that she did not second Russia's alarmist attempts to constitute a single bloc against Germany, any more than she approved of the Nurenberg tirades calling Europe to an anti-Communist crusade.

Thus the French Government, without ignoring or seeking to annul the Franco-Soviet pact, has refused to abandon all hope of a general European accord including Germany.

Russia Wants to Go Ahead

Mr. Litvinoff made it clear at Geneva that he did not believe in the possibility of bringing Germany sincerely into any serious arrangement for strengthening European security and stability; not concessions and conciliation, but firmness and even threats to organize Europe without Germany—if necessary against Germany—provided the only possible prospect of success, in his opinion. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, on the contrary, made it equally evident that Britain favored a policy of concessions and conciliation in the hope of obtaining Germany's adherence to a new Locarno agreement.

As between these two viewpoints, France has for the moment at least chosen to back that of Britain. The French Government's opinion is that every reasonable concession should be offered to the Reich in exchange for its acceptance, first of a new Locarno and later, of a general European security accord. But these concessions, it is held here, should be strictly conditioned not only on Germany's willingness to negotiate, but on a certain date being set as an extreme limit. Then if Reichsführer Hitler—repeating the tactics he employed with the British questionnaire—continues to postpone his re-entry into the League, the French contend that the work of organizing European security must go on without Germany. It is this question, France feels, that the five-power London Conference should decide.

House of Citizenship in London Trains Society Young Women in Public Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In opening a House of Citizenship in South Kensington, London, its organizers mark the success of an experiment made, tentatively, three years ago.

In 1933, a small venture in the training of young women of the leisured classes in civic matters was started at Westonbirt in Gloucestershire. It was undertaken because it had been seen how great was the loss to the social services of the community and, in consequence, to the community as a whole, through the lack of intelligent appreciation of social needs exhibited by the majority of young women.

When young women, it was observed, leave the more expensive schools, they intend to "have a good time," and they have it. But presently, when social flutterings begin to appear monotonous, they are apt to realzie how little they have in the way of equipment for carrying out any kind of serious activity, and to regret it.

Moreover, should they marry and be called upon to go with their husbands to any of the outposts of the Empire, they go, as often as not, without the slightest idea that living out of England—and especially among the colored races—requires a technical handling which is acquired only by definite training.

The new House of Citizenship in London, like its predecessor at Westonbirt, is setting out to remedy these matters. Speaking at a gathering called together to examine the opportunities it will offer, the two principals, Miss Margaret C. Godley and Miss Dorothy Neville Rolfe, explained how students of over 17 years, including those who come from abroad or from the dominions and colonies, will have the chance of studying, by means of lectures and practical work, such subjects as imperial history and geography, modern economics, social conditions, the theory of local, national and colonial government.

The fact that women are now in full possession of citizenship rights involves the fact that they are also in possession of citizenship duties, the speakers insisted. In these days, a woman—whether she plays an active part in public affairs or not—is responsible for her own understanding of such affairs.

No woman, they said, is without influence, and a sound working and critical knowledge of the ways of governmental, economic and social matters may be a source of the greatest enlightenment to her immediate circle and a real satisfaction to herself.

Georgia Expects 3100 Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Twenty-eight hundred students have enrolled at the University of Georgia so far this session, T. W. Reed, registrar, has announced. Opening with the largest enrollment in its history, the university, according to Mr. Reed, will have a total attendance of at least 3100 students for the year, based on present indications. The total enrollment for the 1935-1936 session was 2913. Graduate School students are not included in this year's figures. Furthermore, additional students enter in January and March at the beginning of the second and third quarter.

Eugenie B. Abbott

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NEW YORK
B'way to 4th Ave.
8th to 10th St.

Contract Signing Marks Start Of 1939 World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The contract for construction of the first building for the New York 1939 world's fair has been signed by Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation, with plans for the structure being rushed by architects here today.

The building is to be for administration purposes, both during the period of fair construction and while the celebration of the 150th anniversary of George Washington as first President of the United States is on. It is expected to cost $900,000, and architects expect to begin construction before the end of this year and with completion set for August, 1938.

Covers City Block

Although details have not been worked out, the plan calls for a stucco building two stories high with a flat roof. It is to cover a city block on the outskirts of the fair site in Flushing Meadows, Queens.

Meanwhile, Justice Charles C. Lockwood of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, upheld the right of the New York City authorities to provide parking space for automobiles on 80 acres of land adjoining the fair site, and answered the objections of property owners, who held that the city was taking land for use in private business, by commending public officials for foresightedness in making adequate arrangements for the accommodation of automobile traffic.

Justice Lauds Step

"The city authorities have wisely anticipated the problem of parking the automobiles of visitors to the World's Fair," Justice Lockwood said. "In this age of automobile transportation adequate parking facilities are an imperative need as an incident to any large park or place of public gathering.

"It might well be that the acquisition of space to be used for the parking of cars by the public at places where people are attracted in large numbers is for a public purpose."

Knights of Malta Elect

STROUDSBURG, Penna., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Supreme Grand Commandery of the Knights of Malta in annual convention toda yelected W. Bently Melville of Steubenville, Ohio, as supreme commander. Frederic H. Willson, Somerville, Mass., was named Senior Warden; J. H. Leitschuh, Alliance, Ohio, Standard Bearer; John J. H. Meier, Buffalo, N. Y., Supreme Sword; James B. Bell, Trenton, First Guard; John B. Pugh, Toronto, Sentinel. The organization decided to move its headquarters from Philadelphia to York.

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Imagine a lot of such groups, each representing a different model.
Then imagine the young army you'd have if you tried to picture the variety of patterns in each size, in each variation of size, and in each model.
Doesn't this tell why it's so easy for us to fit and please men of all builds?
Get to know the modern Rogers Peet!
A wide variety of suits and overcoats for $45, $50 and $55.
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The Home Forum

The Leaves Are Falling

THE stanch New Englander is convinced that the sharp changes in temperature, such as he is accustomed to, on the whole enhance the enjoyment of the climate in which he lives. He hears much about the balminess of California weather, the winter sunshine of Florida, and admits all that is said about these wonderlands. Yet he stays in New England; and the reason is not far to seek. He loves the change of seasons which come and go in a continuous round. For this very change in temperature affords a wide variety of landscape, of vegetation, in fact, of every phase of nature.

He may and probably does deprecate the few weeks of winter when the ground is buried under a thick blanket of snow and the mercury hovers in the neighborhood of zero. Yet, when the advocate of a summer's clime even in winter presents his arguments, the robust habitué points with pride to the glories of the New England spring with its new green painting every hillside, bursting from every tree and shrub; to the long summer days with their full meed of sunshine, warm enough to make it known that it is summer; and then to the most spectacular of all, the autumn, the fall of the year, when the forests and lawn trees take on a variety and brilliancy of coloring unsurpassed in any region of earth.

Then it is that the inveterate New Englander (and to that category I confess to belong, having a background of something more than three hundred years in this rigorous region) swells his chest as he invites his visitors from distant parts to come into the open and view splendors such as they have never seen before. They are duly impressed, for the panorama presented by New England woods in October is so brilliant, so varied in its tints, so strikingly arrayed that none can gainsay the wonders of it. Its glory is quite indescribable. Words fail to express its splendors, and the artists's colors are quite inadequate to do it justice.

THIS YEAR HAS BEEN an extraordinary one for the violent changes in temperature, changes which were recorded in their effect upon the landscape. The spring was early. April saw the development of nature well under way, and in mid-May the gardens were resplendent with their early bloom. Then most unexpectedly on the twenty-second day of May came a sharp frost so severe as to blight the new growth even of the evergreens. Within twenty-four hours, the mercury under the porch at our farm stood at 90 degrees. The growing season, that is, the period between frosts, was but one hundred and twenty days, and yet the abundance of the bloom in the garden was unsurpassed.

Following the first autumnal frost, September 23rd, were many days of glorious weather with a middáy warmth of summer, but with a refreshing coolness at evening. Then came the harvest moon hanging its silvery disk in a sky of steel blue, night after night. No one who has not experienced it can appreciate the glory of these still autumn nights, with the moon at its full and the stillness broken only by the chirp of a cricket or the belated note of a cicada. Our curfew, the wandering whippoorwill, sounded his notes until September was well nigh over, then he joined the muted band of songsters.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE birds are always of interest to the genuine lover of the out-of-doors. By the middle of August the parent birds were in retirement for their annual change of clothes. It is the low tide in bird life. But the cool days of September brought them out again, newly dressed, but in somewhat less brilliant plumage. Then came drifting through from the north the early migrants, warblers, swallows and vireos which start their southward journey even before the first touch of frost. As September advanced, the lawns and shrubbery were crowded with many varieties, their presence lending a fine touch of activity to our quiet farmstead. Bluebirds came back to their nesting sites. Flickers bounded from tree to tree in the old orchard where they had nested, phoebes returned, robins again took up their search for worms on the lawn, and goldfinches in sober dress swung on the tall cosmos stems as they plucked at the seeds.

But many varieties returned not. Catbirds and bobolinks, wrens and orioles, together with the great swallow family, had gone for the season. Sparrows in variety came again, even the elegant white-crowned from its nesting grounds in far-away Labrador.

AND NOW IT IS mid-October. The promise of spring is fulfilled. The harvest is ripe. The trees are arrayed in their most gorgeous foliage, and the days are breathlessly still. Many of the trees, especially the white maples in the swamps, took on their brilliant tints even before touched by the frosts. But the full glory of the New England woods is not apparent until a heavy frost has put its crisp hand upon them. The array of colors this year is the most gorgeous that I recall. It seems as though a great artist had striven to arrange his tints in the most fascinating pattern. Here is a maple in gorgeous red, there, one in golden garments; here a white ash takes on a purplish tint quite inimitable; there a maple is just touched on the outer ends of the branches, while the inner foliage has all the glory of summer green. By the roadside sumacs are unbelievably red; thorn trees hang full of lush berries; woodbines climbing the tall boles of elm and birch are flaming red in the brilliant sunshine; in the meadows the fall asters present a variety of shades ranging all the way from pale violet to deep purple. The glory of it all is quite entrancing. One regrets to linger indoors, and only the sense of duty to the grand privilege of service keeps one from spending all the hours of daylight in the midst of this brilliant panorama.

But the duration of this grand salon of nature is but brief. Already the scene is changing. The leaves are drifting lazily down and the ground is strewn with carpets of red and gold. However, the memory still lingers; and we know that it is the leaf buds already setting for next year's display which are sending down this year's ripened crop. Even now is being written the promise of nature's renewal in the springtime, waiting just over winter's hill, preparing again the marvelous colors for its incomparable pageantry.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

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From One Block Of Marble

THE most famous marble quarries in the world are those at Carrara, Italy; and the most famous section of marble ever to be cut from those quarries was the great block from which Michelangelo carved his early masterpiece, David, or "The Giant."

For a hundred years, the block had lain useless. It had been brought to Florence by an inexperienced sculptor who, wishing to avoid some of the difficulties of transportation, had had it blocked out at the quarry. The sculptor had miscalculated the thickness of the piece; and, when it had arrived, he found that the proportions of his planned statue would not coincide with the block. Unwilling to sacrifice the large section, which was some fifteen feet long, the owners decided not to have the block cut into smaller pieces.

In the year 1501, another sculptor, Andrea del Monte Sansovino, begged the owners for the block, saying that he would add sections of stone to the piece and produce a statue from the whole. In a quandary, the owners asked advice from the young, but already respected, Michelangelo. After examining the marble, Michelangelo declared that not only could the block be used, but that it was possible to use it without the addition of any more pieces of stone. The owners were so delighted that they offered the marble and a salary of 400 ducats to Michelangelo, who accepted the commission on the spot.

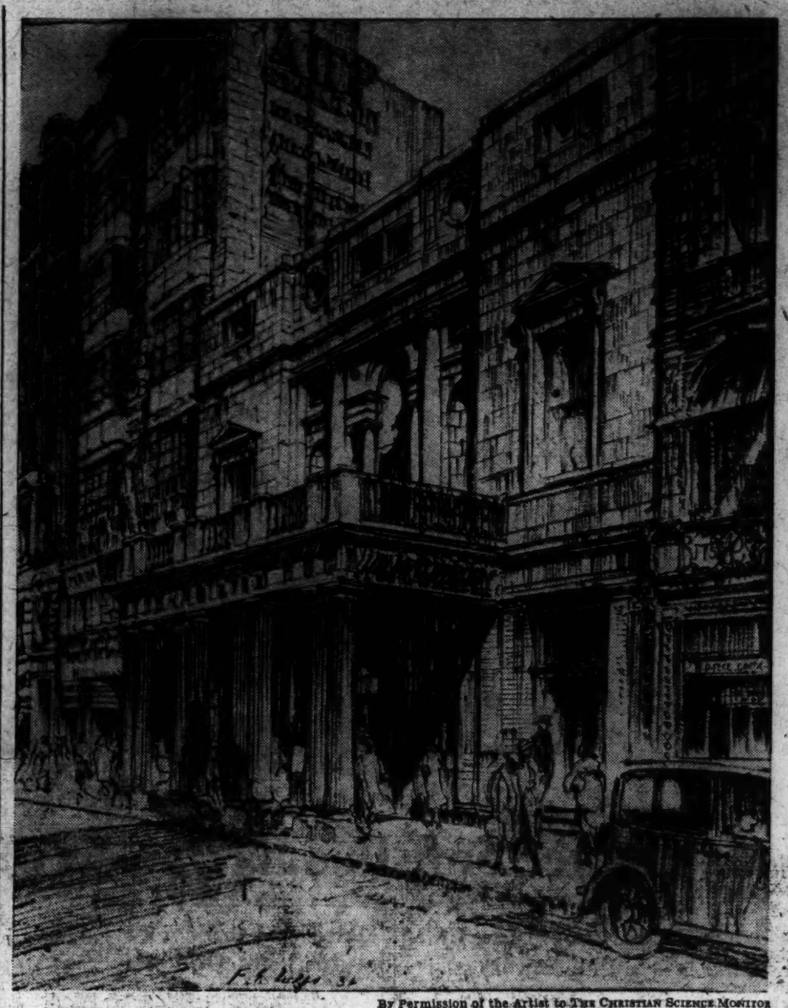
MICHELANGELO BEGAN WORK on the statue in 1502 and labored steadily for the next eighteen months. He made good his assurances of shaping the entire figure from the single block; for one may see that, at the top of the head and at the bottom, there are a few traces of the rough stone. The finished work had not the symmetric beauty of a Greek statue, for the head was heavy and the feet and hands seemed overlarge; but the block had its limitations, and Michelangelo wished above all to express the vigor and determination and certainly the adolescence of the youthful David.

In 1504 the most important artists then living at Florence convened with the owners of the block to consider where the finished statue should be placed. Unable to agree, they left the decision to Michelangelo, who suggested that it be set up on the steps of the Palazzo Vecchio, on the right side of the entrance.

THEN CAME THE gigantic task of moving the statue safely from Michelangelo's workshop, near the cathedral, to the spot where it was to stand. First an enclosure of stout beams and planks had to be made, which was placed on movable rollers. Then the statue was slung from the middle of the apparatus by large wooden supports and an intricate hammock of ropes, so that the statue might not have to absorb the shocks caused by the lurchings and swayings of the clumsy vehicle over the rough cobblestones of the city streets. This conveyance was moved forward by windlasses, manned by more than forty men. It slid forward on fourteen rollers that had to be changed by hand. Although the distance to be traversed was not great, four days were needed in which to transport the Colossus to the Palazzo Vecchio. On the way a gateway had to be partially demolished to admit the statue. Day and night guards kept watch over the statue, lest it be defaced by people throwing stones. Nearly three weeks more were required to place the figure on its platform, another statue having been removed to make way for it.

For over three centuries, the David stood where its master had placed it. Wind, rain, and frost, and even the occasional violence of the citizens seemed to have little effect upon it. In 1873, for better preservation, the David was moved to the Accademia delle Belle Arti, where it now stands, a monument not only to the vision of its sculptor whose art rose above the limitations of space, but also to the quarry whence it was hewn.

F. W. S.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PANTHEON, OXFORD STREET, LONDON: *From a Drawing by F. G. Lodge*

WHEN James Wyatt built the Pantheon in 1772, dedicating it "to the nocturnal revels of the British aristocracy," Oxford Street was a thoroughfare of shops with low roofs and bow windows, in contrast with which the new building took on magnificent proportions. Today its many-storied neighbors have made a dwarf of the giant, overshadowing the classical lines of its Georgian architecture. And now, because the space upon which it stands is needed, the old Pantheon must go.

As they pass beneath the wide stone portico that bridges the pavement, how many recall the scenes of splendor and merriment that took place there when the gentry of the land arrived in coach and sedan chair to attend the masquerade in the great hall? How many, out of sheer curiosity, have made their way through the old circular door and, finding the present owners willing to satisfy their desire for information, have wandered about the somber foyer with its original oak settles, its ponderous, hood-backed leather chairs in which the night watchman sat—and slumbered, or stood in front of the stage reminiscently?

Here came the Prince of Wales and his brothers to watch a performance from the Royal Box; here came Walpole, and Dr. Johnson and Boswell. Gibbon, while writing the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was a subscriber to the masquerade; in a letter dated 1774, he tells of "the most splendid and elegant fête" which he witnessed within the walls of the Pantheon, adding that it was "difficult to describe the magnificence of the scene."

In his drawing, Mr. F. G. Lodge has portrayed truthfully the façade of the building as it appears today in its modern setting. It may be the last glimpse we shall get of Wyatt's famous hall.

Patrician Holland

THE scenery of parts of Guelders is like that of parts of France—Chantilly, or Fontainebleau, or Versailles—for elegance and grace, and patrician culture and charm. . . . The avenues, the groups of trees, the airy vistas, the baroque châteaux, the formal gardens, and the woods preserved for hunting exactly resemble the scenes one sees on elegant tapestries and delicate engravings of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. . . . Probably in no other part of Europe, in so small a space, can so many rich patrician mansions be found, or so many parks and pleasure gardens. The lower part of Guelders, where the big rivers from Germany begin to spread to the swamps, is made as interesting as the wooded heights by the old towns which have been noted, such as Zalt Bommel and Gorkum, with their long history and their delightful architecture, and their more than charming situation on the wide waters. The air of Guelders lacks that moist heaviness which foreigners have complained of in the other provinces of the Netherlands. In summer it is fragrant with the perfume of acres of blossoms and the tang from miles of heather.

Guelders is famous for roses, but the viburnum, known in England as the guelder rose, though it grows here in profusion, appears to have no connection with this province; and no one can tell you why it is called the guelder rose. It is particularly odd, as Guelders *is* famous for real roses, which grow here in great luxuriance and variety, notably a deep crimson damask; but then there appears to be no flower that does not grow in great profusion and variety in this most beautiful of provinces.—From "Holland," by MARJORIE BOWEN. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

Slow Autumn

HERE, in our islands, here at the edge of water,
Autumn comes slowly; one is hardly aware
In a world of spruces of October waving
Flags in the wind, but suddenly Autumn is there.

Perhaps the aster reminds us, blue at the marsh rim,
Or the goldenrod, spiked in the sun and dreaming,
Or a wind on the face, but all of a sudden
We know the sumac is gleaming

Above the tides. Perhaps the wild geese flying,
A wedge on the frosty sky, so backward turning
From the woods and the fissures we are aware of gold
Staining the headlands and burning.

A whisper, the shap of a twig, a first leaf falling,
A widening of color and suddenly low
Above the ocean drift in a moment of waiting—
Almost a drift of snow.

HAROLD VINAL

Expecting Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW frequently in these days of apparent turmoil and upheaval we hear the question, "What are we coming to?" And all too often it is spoken with a sense of discouragement amounting to despair. Although the many changes and readjustments taking place have been trying, these very circumstances and trials may prove to be blessings if they lead humanity to seek that which is enduring. One looks in vain to persons or mere human planning for a way out of difficulties. Reliable aid must come through that which is more dependable than human help.

Blessed is the one who has made the Bible his daily companion, and thrice blessed is the one who has gained some knowledge of Christian Science, for with this he faces unafraid conditions which may seem hopeless to those uninstructed in this Science. Many are finding through the study of the Bible and of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, an anchor which holds them secure in spite of present-day discords. They have ceased to drift, and have gained spiritual confidence which is unshaken by the arguments of mortal belief. Their faith rests in undeviating divine Principle.

"The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science" (Science and Health, p. 111) and in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 69), by the same author, we read: "The Principle of Christian Science is divine. Its rule is, that man shall utilize the divine power." This is the only way—that "man shall utilize the divine power."

How "man shall utilize the divine power" is set forth clearly in the Christian Science textbook. One must first learn something of the divine Principle, God. One must be willing to lay aside human ways and means, and seek the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." This is not a difficult task, nor is such seeking hedged about with mysterious or elaborate ceremonies. Children, because of their simple trustfulness, grasp and apply Christian Science readily, and older children can do the same. But in order to bring out results, humility, sincerity, earnestness, and persistence are requisite.

The first result of studying Christian Science is usually the lessening of fear, and fear is acknowledged to be one of the worst enemies of the human race. With the disappearance of fear comes a deepening sense of gratitude that one has been able to prove, in a degree, the truths which he is learning. Thus encouraged, he presses on to greater achievements.

As the rules of mathematics are unchanged by the mistakes of students, so the laws of God, divine Principle, are untouched by the discords of mortal belief. Knowing this, the student of Christian Science is able to pierce through, or rise above, the mist which has seemed to obscure his vision, and lay hold upon the spiritual fact. Spiritual man, the reflection of God, knows only what God knows, namely, good.

God, being infinite, is the only lawmaker and His law is the law of progress—never retrogression; and we can prove that we are under His law now. We must anticipate good, and good alone. Negative thinking, so long as it lasts, hinders our conscious advancement. Expectation of good is an important element in achievement, and as one aligns himself with God, good, one's progress is assured. Our expectancy then, must be of good and not of evil, for evil is false belief—nothing. God being good, the infinity of good is always experienced by man, His likeness. Man is guided, upheld, sustained, and supported by infinite Love.

In speaking to his disciples of trials, upheavals, disturbances, and wars, Jesus said (Luke 21:28), "And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." From this we see that mortal mind's ways today are the same as in his day; and as we follow the Master's path, we rise above false arguments even as he did. We shall meet and master whatever unhappy conditions may seem to confront us by knowing that they are not of God. They are unreal, and can be corrected by clear, scientific thinking and by realizing that the infinite power of God is mightier far than all the claims of evil. "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is" (Ezekiel 21:27). We can rest in the assurance of His constant love and protection, and with uplifted faith face the future knowing that we are being drawn closer to good. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 426), "When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

La oss vente det gode

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVOR ofte hører vi ikke i vår tid med dens tilsynelatende forstyrrelser og omveltninger dette spørsmål: "Hvor bærer dette hen?" Og bare altfor ofte ledsages det av en følelse av motløshet som nærmer sig fortvilelse. Om enn de mange forandringer og tilpasninger som har funnet sted, har vært en stor påkjenning, kan nettop disse omstendigheter og prøvelser vise sig å være til velsignelse hvis de leder menneskene til å søke efter det som er av blivende verdi. Det er ikke ved å sette sin lit til personer eller blott og bart menneskelige planer de finner en vei ut av vanskelighetene. Virkelig hjelp må komme gjennem det som er mere pålitelig enn menneskelig hjelp.

Lykkelig er det menneske som har gjort Bibelen til sitt daglige selskap, og trefold lykkelig er den som har vunnet noget kjennskap til Kristen Videnskap; for med denne står han uten frykt overfor tilstander som kan synes håpløse for dem som ikke kjenner noget til denne Videnskap. Mange mennesker finner ved studiet av Bibelen og *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy et anker som gir dem et trygt og sikkert feste midt oppe i all tidens uro og disharmoni. De driver ikke lengere omkring, men har vunnet en åndelig tillitsfullhet som ikke rokkes av den dødelige antagelses argumenter. Deres tro bygger på det aldri sviktende guddommelige Prinsipp.

"Den guddommelige metafysikks Prinsipp er Gud; utøvelsen av den guddommelige metafysikk vil si nyttiggjørelsen av Sannhetens makt over villfarelsen; dens regler påviser dens Videnskap" (*Science and Health*, s. 111), og i *Miscellaneous Writings* av samme forfatter leser vi (s. 69): "Kristen Videnskaps Prinsipp er guddommelig. Den regel den opstiller, er at mennesket skal nyttiggjøre sig den guddommelige makt." Dette er den eneste fremgangsmåte—"mennesket skal nyttiggjøre sig den guddommelige makt".

Hvorledes ymennesket skal nyttiggjøre sig den guddommelige makt", er klart fremsatt i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok. Vi må først lære noget om det guddommelige Prinsipp, Gud. Vi må være villige til å legge til side menneskelige midler og fremgangsmåter og søke å opta i oss det Sinn "som og var i Kristus Jesus". Dette er ikke noget vanskelig arbeide, og denne søken er ikke omgitt med hemmelighetsfulle eller omstendelige ceremonier. Med sin enkle tillitsfullhet opfatter og anvender barn Kristen Videnskap med letthet, og de voksne barn kan gjøre det samme. Men ydmykhet, opriktighet, alvor og vedholdenhet er nødvendig hvis gode resultater skal opnåes.

Det første resultat studiet av Kristen Videnskap bringer, er i almindelighet at frykten avtar; og at frykt er en av menneskeslektens verste fiender, er almindelig erkjent. Når frykten forsvinner, føler vi en stadig dypere takknemlighet for at vi i nogen grad har vært i stand til å gi bevis på de sannheter vi lærer. Og opmuntret ved dette trenger vi fremad mot høiere mål og resultater.

Likesom matematikkens regler blir stående og ikke forandres ved de studerendes feil, således forblir Guds, det guddommelige Prinsipps, lover uberørt av den dødelige antagelses disharmonier. Den som studerer Kristen Videnskap, vet dette og er derfor i stand til å trenge igjennem eller heve sig op over den tåke som syntes å tilsløre hans syn, og å gripe den åndelige kjensgjerning. Det åndelige menneske, Guds gjenspeiling, kjenner bare det Gud kjenner, nemlig det gode.

Gud, som er uendelig, er den eneste lovgiver, og Hans lov er fremskrittets—aldri tilbakegangens—lov; og vi kan bevise at vi står under Hans lov nu. Vi må gå ut fra at det som er godt, og bare dette, vil komme til oss. Negativ tenkning hemmer—så lenge vi gir rum for den—bevisst fremgang. Forventning om at vi vil motta det som er godt, er en viktig faktor ved all streben og opnåelse, og i samme grad som vi stiller oss ved Guds, det godes, side, er vår fremgang sikret. Vår forventning må derfor være at det som er godt, vil komme til oss, ikke det onde, for det onde er falsk antagelse—intet. Da Gud er god, vil menneskets, Hans billedes, liv alltid være fylt av det godes uendelighet. Mennesket ledes, opholdes, underholdes og støttes av den uendelige Kjærlighet.

Da Jesus talte til sine disipler om prøvelser, omveltninger, forstyrrelser og kriger som vilde komme, sa han (Lukas 21:28): "Men når dette begynner å skje, da rett eder op og løft eders hoder! for eders forløsning stunder til." Herav ser vi at det dødelige sinns fremgangsmåter er de samme i våre dager som på hans tid; og alt efter som vi følger Mesterens sti, hever vi oss op over falske argumenter likesom han gjorde det. Vi vil imøtegå og bli herre over hvilke former av motgang vi enn kan synes å bli stillet overfor, ved å holde fast ved at de ikke er sendt av Gud. De er uvirkelige, og kan rettes på ved hjelp av klar, videnskapelig tenkning og erkjennelsen av at Guds uendelige makt er langt mektigere enn alle det ondes påstander. "Jeg vil vende op ned, op ned, op ned på det som er; heller ikke ved dette skal det bli, inntil han kommer hvem retten tilhører" (Esekiel 21:27). Vi kan hvile i forvissningen om Hans stadige kjærlighet og beskyttelse, og med løftet tro se fremtiden i møte, idet vi vet at vi dragés nærmere det gode. Mrs. Eddy sier (*Science and Health*, s. 426): "Når målet er eftertraktelsesverdig, påskynder forventningen våre skritt."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Mongolian Mountain Songs

I DEVOTED the first weeks in Kiakt to obtaining a knowledge of the people and conditions of the district. It was an interesting time. Every night I slept in a new camp, and in the evening I sat by hospitable hearths and listened attentively to tales of old hunters. These dealt with courageous fighting against the wild beasts of the forest, with proud resignation in bad times and with tough endurance on long journeys. The fire blazed, the narrators' faces, tanned by alpine sun and furrowed by the wind of the steppes, were alternatively lighted up by the flames and disappeared in the shadow.

But there were also evenings when we sat silent around the fire. . . . The young women of the house crouched respectfully in their corner. Their diligent hands worked skilfully with leather and deer sinews and their clear voices often sounded in strains that rose and fell like the flames upon the hearth. The melodies were simple but very expressive. They often reflected strong emotions.

The songs seem usually to consist of short motifs which are repeated until one feels oneself under the influence of the mood that the melody wishes to induce. The shepherd's song in the mountains is full of pure air and high snow peaks. The motif changes according as the glance travels with longing and melancholy to the distant peaks, or rests with gladness on the vivid and fragrant alpine flowers where the frolicsome lambs gambol around the shepherd.

Another song changes with the landscape through which the young *urtoni*-rider flies forward. With bells and three eagle feathers in his hat—sign of the importance of his errand—he sets off from Dzungaria with tidings from his general of a battle won. Across the mountains, deserts and steppes of Central Asia he gallops the many thousand *urtoni* (relays) to Kha Khan's camp at Karakorum. The herdsmen who catch sight of the feather-decked horseman on the horizon or hear the bells in the night hold their swiftest horses ready for him.—HENNING HASLUND, in "Tents in Mongolia." (New York: Dutton.)

Gift From Bulgaria

ESSENCE of roses! Carefully I dip
The crystal stopper. What if it should slip
And in one lavish motion scatter all
These priceless drops? I cannot let it fall,
For each round unit an event shall crown.
May those who breathe it, going up and down,
At heart, in memory, be strangely stirred
As by some string long silent and now heard
In olden music, set and phrased anew.
Roses—yes, roses radiant with dew
Are plucked by girls barefooted in the dawn,
Laboring all day that one sheer frill of lawn
May cast a subtle fragrance in these rooms
Where people chatter. Many thousand blooms
Make one small phial. Roses from the field,
Some hundred pounds or e ounce of attar yield.
Roses are stitched on peasant sleeves by hands
That pluck their sweet originals; on bands
Of linen aprons, worked into the lace.
Roses are limned on furniture. A race
Invaded often, bled by many foes,
Preserves for me the essence of the rose.

PEARL STRACHAN

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Closing Stocks Page 14 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1936

More Names Cut From Voting List; Milk Theft Case Reaches Council

Boston Today

14 More Dropped From Voting Lists

Fourteen more persons, charged by the Republican State Committee with illegal registrations in Boston, were stricken from the city voting list today following a hearing before the four-man election commission.

This brings the Republican drive against illegal registration to the total of 35 names taken from the lists, 21 persons having lost their status as voters at a previous hearing.

Only one of the 15 persons summoned before the commission today, appeared to defend himself as a bona fide voter. That one was Maxwell Epstein, of Allston, who satisfied the commission that the Republican committee had made an error in his name, listing him as "Upstein."

As the hearing closed, Theodore Hollis, attorney for the Stat's committee, injected a new note in the Republican drive. He said that six of the 21 persons originally served with subpoenas, or who failed to appear at the first meeting as summoned, have contacted the election commission, asking that they be given a chance to clear themselves of charges and obtain reinstatement as voters.

These appeals would indicate something amiss in the methods used in issuing subpoenas. The procedure is for the police to give out the summons personally to persons under suspicion, or, and here is the catch, to deliver them at "the last-known place of abode," of those under suspicion.

Evidently the six persons had not received the summonses, but had learned through newspapers, and through friends that they had been dropped as voters.

Hearings for those who wish to be reinstated will open this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Hollis declared.

Meanwhile, the Republican state committee declared that investigation of illegal registration was expanding into suburban Boston, and would soon become statewide in scope. The policy on criminal prosecution of flagrant cases, whether the state committee would undertake court action, through its own attorneys, or hand the evidence over to the district attorney, is still undecided.

Mr. Hollis was certain, however, that these prosecutions would start before election day.

Ancients Plan For London Visit

London, now being measured and fitted for ceremonial robes for the coronation of her new king, is planning to impress a second contingent of American visitors next summer when the pilgrimage of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to the home of its parent organization takes place.

Plans have progressed to the extent that the Boston organization will call a meeting for those who have signified their intention of making the trip next July in order to present and discuss the contemplated program and itinerary. A number of former members have rejoined the organization in anticipation of the London celebration.

In a letter just received from the Honorable Artillery Company of London plans are shaping up for that organization to entertain the Boston delegation sumptuously at the English company's 400th anniversary.

The opening date of this celebration will be July 10 when a large garden party and pageant will be given in the grounds and armory of the London Company. On the following day, religious exercises will be held at St. Paul's, to be followed by a tea at the London Company armory. On Monday there will be a dinner at the armory at which members of the royal family will be present. On Tuesday the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will give a dinner for the London Company. The Corporation of the City of London has planned a reception and ball at Guild Hall, with royalty again in attendance, for Wednesday, July 14.

As this program is confined principally to evenings, members of the Boston organization and their families will have ample time to visit interesting places in and around London under the escort of the host organization.

Captain Clarence McKenzie heads the committee making preparations for the European trip which includes not only scheduled events in London, but contemplates a visit to the Continent. In addition, the local organization is formulating plans for the celebration here, in 1938, of the three hundredth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Company and reception of members of the parent organization who will visit this country.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, becoming threatening and colder tonight; rain late tonight and Friday; colder Friday; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds shifting to northwest to north.

Maine and New Hampshire: Rain in the south and rain turning to snow in north portion tonight and Friday; colder.

Vermont: Rain, probably turning to snow and colder tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Friday; colder Friday and in north and west portions tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain late tonight and Friday; colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds over the southwest and shifting to strong southerly Friday; occasional rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	79	Minneapolis	22	34
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	70	84
Chicago	44	62	New York	63	74
Denver	32	58	Norfolk	66	86
Helena	38	54	Philadelphia	60	74
Jacksonville	70	84	St. Louis	44	66
Kansas City	34	64	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	63	76
Miami	76	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 22.
B—Maximum, Oct. 21

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:39 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 4:21 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

Tidying Common To Cost City $500

UP TO noon, relays of three trucks serviced by 30 men had cleared away 18 truckloads of rubbish from the area in which the Roosevelt crowd stood yesterday. Foremen estimated that twice that number of loads would represent the tally by nightfall.

Park Commissioner William P. Long, after a survey of the debris in the area bounded by Charles Street, Beacon, Monument Hill and the drill ground and ball park, said he had never seen so much rubbish accumulated in one place as the aftermath of a public celebration.

He estimated the cost to the city to sweep up would be $500.

Boston Yard Plans Navy Day Program

Navy Day will be observed on Tuesday, Oct. 27, and all over the world ashore and afloat the United States Fleet will be on dress parade. The Navy Department today extended a cordial invitation to all to visit local navy and marine bases. At the Boston Navy Yard, Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the first naval district in New England announced a program of interest from 9:30 in the morning to 4:30 in the afternoon.

The modern cruiser Quincy and five new-type destroyers, recently launched, will be open to visitors as well as the famous ropewalk, the chain shop, machine shop and boat shop. Five other destroyers, some which have just been started and others almost finished may also be viewed.

At 11 o'clock Rear Admiral Gherardi with historical organizations as his guests, will unveil two plques marking the sites of the landing of the British forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill. All ships including the frigate Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," will be full dressed, replete in flags and bunting. There will be an exhibition of field equipment on the parade grounds in front of the Marine Barracks; an exhibit of ordnance equipment including all types of guns and emergency supplies on the lawn near the supply department, and a motion picture showing the navy in action from 2:30 to 4 p. m. The slogan this year is "Sea Power, What Is It?" Guides will be furnished all visitors.

New Milk Price Standard Sought

While the Department of Agriculture in Washington today was predicting higher prices for milk and cream, Governor Curley presided over a meeting of 200 milk producers and distributors in the State House, and endeavored to lay the groundwork for a standard milk price.

The Governor's meeting followed closely on the heels of the milk strike situation in New York state where disagreement over the amount to be paid farmers for their milk precipitated a misunderstanding.

To those attending the meeting in room 307 today the Governor gave copies of the report of the Massachusetts Milk control Board. He said that this report was the most comprehensive study of milk costs yet made. It was recalled that last month the Governor sent copies of this report to Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York for his guidance in handling the milk problem.

The Federal District Court in Boston recently held that the licensing agreement section of the AAA was unconstitutional and thus ended the federal milk license for the Boston milk shed. Some means for ending price cutting is now sought by producers.

N. E. for Landon, Martin Asserts

With figures from the latest polls jammed into his pockets and with reports from his workers clutched in his hands, Representative Joseph Martin Jr., eastern campaign manager for the Republicans, paused in his dash for a New York-bound train long enough this morning to fling out a few election predictions.

"Governor Landon will carry Pennsylvania by 200,000," he began, "and we have an excellent chance in Maryland," he continued in sanguine vein. "Michigan is no longer in doubt, in Wisconsin we have a good chance, while Governor Landon's trip absolutely won California. "Of course, New England is solid Republican," he shouted back over his shoulder, reaching for the Pullman door rail.

Stamp Collectors Keep Whitefield, N. H. Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 22—Rarity creates values in stamps and thus it is that an average of 500 letters passes yearly through the post office in this northern New Hampshire community to be canceled by its machine—the sole remaining 13-star flag canceling machine in the Granite State.

Boston Today

Milk Theft Case Before Council

When Governor Curley recommends full pardon this afternoon for the three motherless Lowell girls who were sentenced to terms in Sherborn Reformatory for stealing two bottles of milk he will find his Council divided.

Despite the support the Governor has in the written opinion of Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman that he also favors full pardon, Councilor Frank A. Brooks of Watertown (R) said just before he went into the meeting that he would attempt to block such a move by the Governor pending a full investigation of the case.

This word was carried to Governor Curley who declared he would fight to thwart such tactics. Councilor Brooks is expected to enlist the backing of other Republicans on the Council.

The three girls were sentenced to serve a minimum of 14 months by Judge Frederick A. Fisher of the Lowell District Court. It is alleged that on returning home late from a party they were hungry and took two bottles of early morning delivery milk. Later, reports of the sentence brought the allegation from a Lowell court officer that the girls were delinquents.

Commissioner Lyman, in a prepared statement, said, "After considering the milk bottle cases from every angle, they (the girls) to me are a definite social problem, not a penal problem.

"Many other young people, or children, have committed more serious offenses than the stealing of two bottles of milk and adjusted themselves normally and satisfactorily in every way without the necessity of a five-year sentence to prison."

It was unfortunate, the Commissioner said, that Judge Fisher had not placed the girls on probation.

"I don't believe," he said, "that they should have had the stigma of a prison sentence attached to them."

Turkey Birds; 20,000,000 on Way

Twenty million turkeys, about one drumstick and a slice of meat to each person in the United States, is the extent of the crop being prepared for ceremonials at noon Thanksgiving Day, five Thursdays hence.

More New England families will be able to celebrate their Thanksgiving this year with the traditional roast dish, according to Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist at Massachusetts State College. "The large production of turkeys this year and the relatively high price of other meats make the turkey a better meat choice for Thanksgiving than it was last year," he said.

Boston marketers observe that although native birds will command a premium over the western gobblers, it is unlikely that the native price will be much above last year because of the increase in production.

However, states Mr. Bell, the increase in consumer buying power during the past year will probably be large enough to take the birds off the market. Any substantial change in price is doubtful, he added.

U. S. Attorney Names Assistant

United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford today announced the appointment of Robert W. Meserve of Medford, as assistant federal prosecutor for this district.

Mr. Meserve, who will take over the duties of former assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett, was graduated from Tufts College in 1931 with a magna cum laude degree, and from Harvard Law School in 1934.

According to Mr. Ford, he will begin his new duties sometime next week. Attorney Bartlett resigned a few weeks ago to resume his private practice.

Observers See Poor Timing In Haigis Blast

Charges Against Hurley Overshadowed in News by Roosevelt

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Familiars of John W. Haigis, the careful, conservative, precise gubernatorial candidate of the Republicans, know that the midnight oil burned in Greenfield several nights last week as he compiled a summary of his campaign charges with the idea of hurling them in one concentrated blast at the apparently unperturbed and stalwart head of his Democratic opponent, Charles Francis Hurley.

When the lamp was turned down Mr. Haigis found he had accumulated no less than 28 items which he could roll around under his tongue and boom into the microphone. The sole remaining thing was to choose a propitious moment to do the booming.

Some say by accident, some say by cool designing, the Republicans discovered that newspaper men were covering their noon rallies in GOP headquarters on Washington Street. It was there that John F. Shea, former state senator from Holyoke, first loosed the charges that Mr. Hurley bought bonds from Legal Securities Corporation, a vehicle of Edmund L. Dolan.

The charges, although held by many to be rather innocuous, received wide publicity. Perhaps it was this circumstance that led Mr. Haigis to decide his blast, including a recapitulation of the Dolan bond assertions, at yesterday's noon meeting.

His speech should have been given good coverage and big headlines. Undoubtedly under normal news conditions it would have, but conditions yesterday were not in their accustomed groove. The President was in town.

As a result Mr. Haigis' speech fell rather flat in the news columns. It was an unfortunate time. Republicans admitted it today and disclosed that the realization had dawned on them even before Mr. Haigis mounted the rostrum but explained that it had come too late.

"We have been promoting a build-up for the speech for two months," one of Mr. Haigis' spokesmen revealed today. "We set the date a long time ago, even before the date of the President's visit was definitely set.

"When it all did fit together before our eyes, it was too late to do anything about it. It was the only day Mr. Haigis could be in Boston; we had to go through with it. But we will keep after Mr. Hurley to answer us."

If and when Mr. Hurley decides to answer the Haigis charges, he may find somewhere inconspicuously in yesterday's newspapers reason for emphasizing to Massachusetts voters that he is:

1. Not "a close and intimate friend of Mr. Dolan." This Mr. Dolan is the former city treasurer under James M. Curley. Judge Edward F. Hanify recently held he had unprofitably profited through his office.

2. Not one of "three principal customers of Dolan's "fraudulent scheme."

3. Not an agent of the State who purchased $1,500,000 in bonds from Dolan's company.

4. Not under the "personal influence of Mr. Dolan."

Dr. Conant Coming Back for Election

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, now touring the English countryside with Mrs. Conant, will return to the United States Monday, Nov. 2, on the steamer Queen Mary, arriving at New York.

Dr. Conant will return immediately to Cambridge in order to vote at the election. He is a registered Republican. Thomas Nelson Perkins, former president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, is acting president of the university.

Bananas in Maine? 'Patent Applied For'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 22

SCHEMES to produce oranges and bananas outdoors in Maine and to grow forest trees as an annual crop, like potatoes or wheat, are among the applications pending for federal plant patents.

"All these fancies seem impossible at present," the Patent Office commented, "but not necessarily any more so than the airplane or the radio would have seemed to the patent examiners of 1836."

It added in a statement that the granting of patents on plants, constituting its newest activity, might bring a horticultural advance during the next century of "great social and economic implications."

Reporting more than 200 plants had been patented since 1930, the Patent Office said the significance of such patents would be stressed at the centennial celebration of the American patent system Nov. 23 in Washington.

Goods Shipped Into New England Show Period Gain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The value of the merchandise imports to New England states for the first eight months of the year showed an increase over a similar period in 1935, the Department of Commerce reported today.

Imports into Connecticut for the period amounted to $1,898,049, compared with $1,165,174 for a similar period of 1935; Maine and New Hampshire, $13,230,896 and $11,009,111; Massachusetts, $98,101,193 and $71,099,127; Rhode Island, $3,719,092 and $2,584,764; Vermont, $16,561,523 and $14,601,582.

Shipped Out

Exports of merchandise from all those states, except Connecticut, for which no reports were listed last year, also increased.

The report indicated also an increase in the value of exports and imports for August, 1936, compared with August, 1935.

The value of exports for Connecticut for 1936 amounted to $500. There were no other figures available.

Massachusetts exported $1,724,913 worth of merchandise last August, compared with $1,466,837 for August, 1935; and $13,326,192 for the first eight months of the year, compared with $12,931,348 for eight months of 1935.

Northern Region

Figures for the Maine and New Hampshire customs district showed exports of $654,033 for last August, compared with $222,284 for August, 1935; and $5,807,817 for the first eight months of the year, compared with $5,268,869.

Vermont export figures were $2,420,294 last August; $2,028,237, August, 1935; $18,262,948 in 1936 and $18,056,852 in 1935.

Rhode Island: last August, $22,580; no figure for August, 1935; $232,878 for 1936; $172,057 for 1935.

Cash Income of Farms Takes 26 P. C. Increase In New England States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Increases in farm cash income in August, 1936, over the same month the previous year in each of the New England states were reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Over the entire North Atlantic region, the report said, farm income was 26 per cent higher than in August, 1935.

"Larger receipts from potatoes and truck crops, as well as from dairy products, meat animals, and chickens," the report said, "more than offset the smaller receipts from wheat and apples. For the first eight months of 1936, the region's cash receipts from marketings were 16 per cent higher than for the same period of 1935, and were higher in each of the states by gains ranging from 5 per cent in Vermont to 83 per cent in Maine."

Comparative figures in each state were:

Maine, August, 1935, $2,441,000; August, 1936, $3,152,000.

New Hampshire, $1,340,000 and $1,494,000.

Vermont, $2,522,000 and $2,949,000.

Massachusetts, $4,533,000 and $5,630,000.

Rhode Island, $677,000 and $988,000.

Connecticut, $3,045,000 and $4,207,000.

Close Election, Business Boom Seen by Analyst

Labor Gaining Rapidly, Kiplinger Tells Boston Business Leaders

Communism Fades

The presidential election will be close and "won in the final week before Nov. 3; business will continue to improve, 1938 being a "normal" year; another serious depression will spread across the nation in 1940 or 1941; the "dangers" of fascism and communism will fade away; unionization of industry will make rapid strides during the next five years, accompanied by higher costs of living.

Thus did Willard M. Kiplinger, Washington, D. C., business and political writer and head of the confidential businesss report agency bearing his name, analyze the outlook before a "packed house" of Boston Chamber of Commerce members at the opening of the annual series of assembly luncheons today.

Capacity Crowd

The main dining room of the chamber was filled to capacity. Tickets were "sold out" five days ago, for the largest crowd to attend an assembly luncheon in recent years. Big business in New England was eager for a preview of the outlook.

Mr. Kiplinger forecast election results as follows:

1. The only thing I know for sure is that the election will be close. Out of 42,000,000 estimated votes for the two major parties, one will receive around 21,000,000 and the other around 19,000,000.

2. Analysis leads me to believe President Roosevelt has the edge but only a slight edge . . . as 6 to 5.

3. The election is sufficiently close to mean that it will be won in the final week.

4. Much political mud will be thrown next week.

Other Forecasts

Among Mr. Kiplinger's other forecasts were:

Business—The trend will continue strongly toward further improvement regardless of the election outcome . . . for the long pull of two years. Business activity as measured by the Federal Reserve Index of industrial production will average around 102 for 1936 and around 110 in 1937. The estimate is a composite of calculations of a number of Washington analysts who are non-partisan and non-political. . . . The first normal year is likely to be 1938. It appears that 1938 and 1939 will be "boom years." By then the forces of plentiful and easy credit will have been let loose. We shall then have the fruits of credit expansion or "inflation," which will flow from past government credit policies. Not even Mr. Landon, not even a policy of governmental economy hereafter can stop it.

Most thoughtful students of economic trends believe that we shall have another serious depression in 1940 or 1941. They think that with the debts accumulated meanwhile, it is apt to be as bad a depression as that of 1929-32.

Danger Overestimated

Communism—Many conservatives overestimate the dangers of communism.

Fascism—It is easier to imagine a growth of the fascist spirit (under some new name which will develop). It could develop under either party.

Labor—Employers should count on great growth of unionization within the next five years, regardless of which party is in power. Organized labor is definitely "feeling its oats," and conditions are favorable for growth of unionization. Costs of living will rise in the next few years and corporation profits will continue to rise. These mean that wages will rise—both voluntarily by employers and under force of strikes and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Democrats Demand Boston See Landon

CONFIDENT that Massachusetts will go Democratic as the result of President Roosevelt's visit, Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today challenged the Republicans to bring Governor Landon, the G. O. P. presidential candidate, to Massachusetts.

"The people are now entitled to see Candidate Landon in person in order to judge by comparison the two men, Mr. McGrath said. "I call upon the Republican leaders to go through with the plan of two weeks ago to bring Landon here on Oct. 31. The people are not interested in substitutes."

Providence Loses 'Straight Ballot' Democratic Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22—Hopes of the Providence Democratic City Committee to have its slate of candidates placed in the same column on the voting machines as the candidates for State and national office have been shattered by the announcement of Secretary of State Louis W. Cappelli that there will be no change in his previous plans to keep them separate.

This announcement was made last night after a lengthy conference between the Secretary of State and leaders of the Providence committee which Tuesday passed a resolution disapproving of the candidate lineup designated by the state official.

Those who attended the conference were William A. Shawcross, chairman of the State Democratic Committee; Mayor James E. Dunne, Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Attorney General John P. Hartigan, Charles H. McElroy, chairman of the Providence Democratic City Committee, and Secretary Cappelli.

At the conference it was stated that the Providence Democrats decided that they deserved a "break" as in past years. It was said that they needed the support of the other candidates and it was even intimated that they desired to "get on Roosevelt's coat tail" with the hope that he will carry them to victory.

Prominent Democrats say that the recent Tercentenary celebration failure which was credited to the members of the Democratic city council has taken heavy toll in the Democratic ranks. It was further stated that recent steps of city council members in blocking final action on the Tercentenary investigation has caused indignation which will react at the polls.

Although Councilman Frederick B. Joost, major target of the criticism, and others connected with him in the celebration arrangements, will not be represented on the ticket, the Providence city committee admit that for the first time in years they need full Democratic support to retain control.

Fear was expressed at the meeting yesterday that with the city ticket separated from the national and state candidates, voters may vote Democratic in the column headed by the presidential electors, and then shift to the Republican column on the city ballot.

Secretary Cappelli made it clear that his decision to keep the slates separate did not mean that there was a rift between the city organization and the State Democratic Committee. He said that it was purely a mechanical condition which he could not remedy.

Roosevelt to Help N. E. Flood Control; Tells Hartford So

In Connecticut, He Says, as Candidate, and to Talk Flood Plans

Stresses Evidence Of New Prosperity

Democrats Say Tour Has Won N. E.—Soon Forgotten, G.O.P. Replies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN NEW ENGLAND, Oct. 22—Fresh from strategic New England-pointed speeches in Worcester and Boston, President Roosevelt swept his campaign activities into Connecticut today and plunged into a discussion of flood control, a major New England problem.

Promising federal flood-control aid to New England, the President, speaking in Bushnell Park in Hartford, the Connecticut capital, faced a crowd upward of 35,000, many of whom had themselves suffered as a result of the 1936 spring flood, the most disastrous in state history.

In the park, Mr. Roosevelt stood in the shadow of towering insurance company buildings. Observers were quick to note that he, unlike most candidates who visit Hartford, said nothing concerning insurance companies in his speech.

The President told the crowd he was in Connecticut in a two-fold capacity.

In Double Capacity

"I am here," he said, "to talk with your officials about floods. I am here also, I am told, as a candidate for President."

Referring to the floods of last March, the President noted that the very spot on which he was standing was 10 feet under water in the spring. With this as his moral, the President deolared flood control was a problem for state co-operation through interstate compacts.

"I am glad," he said, "that the states of New England are working together to control floods.

"Your Federal Government," he promised, "stands ready to do its share toward flood prevention in the future.

"There are two approaches to that problem, first by the method of co-operation between states—the interstate compact method—and I'm glad to say the states of New England are working together, planning for the control of floods. But that method is insufficient in itself.

Where Plan Clashes

"You cannot ask the State of Vermont, for example, to pay the entire cost of controlling the waters that pass through Vermont. The benefits are to come to Massachusetts and Connecticut."

Turning from flood control, Mr. Roosevelt commented on the "happier" economic conditions in Connecticut since 1932.

"In this State, employment in the City of Hartford alone, is 45 per cent better this year than it was in 1932," he pointed out. "Aggregate pay rolls are 82 per cent greater than in the spring of 1933. Twenty-three thousand workers have been re-employed by private industry and the pay rolls are running at the rate of $44,000,000 a year more. Building construction is up four times what it was and the retail stores are selling 20 per cent more merchandise than they sold then. . . .

Prosperity to Stay

"I am glad that prosperity is back with us again. And, believe me, it's going to stay."

The President continued his flood control theme when he moved into Middletown and other Connecticut cities. Everywhere he was greeted by crowds unusually large for the size of the communities. His speeches were brief and spontaneous, there being no prepared addresses on the schedule.

The Connecticut motorcade was proceeding at a more leisurely pace than that yesterday in Massachusetts, where the 60-mile-an-hour speed kept the entire party on edge during the first part of the tour.

Happy Days at Meriden

At Meriden the President found streets filled with school children and heard a sound truck playing "Happy Days." At Middletown "Hail to the Chief" was being chimed by a church carillon.

President Roosevelt left two distinct schools of thought in Massachusetts in regard to his motorcade tour of the eastern cities. The Democrats, as represented by Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, declared the Roosevelt visit made absolutely certain a Democratic victory in November.

"The President is the sole issue in the campaign in Massachusetts," Mr. McGrath said, "and because of Mr. Roosevelt's strength, as demonstrated yesterday, the entire Democratic state ticket will be carried with him to victory.

"Because it is admitted by everyone who is a supporter of President Roosevelt or his opponent that yesterday's demonstration far exceeds any other demonstration in the history of Massachusetts it can be further agreed that Massachusetts will

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

The Worcester Speech

A staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor reports and analyzes President Roosevelt's speech at Worcester: Page 1.

Text of the speech: Page 4.

Mrs. Roosevelt Cautions Children Who Flock About President's Car

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN NEW ENGLAND, Oct. 22—Safety of children and the plight of those persons who bring up the rear of the Roosevelt motorcade occupied the attention of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, as the campaign switched to Connecticut today.

At Hartford, the first stop for the President in Connecticut, Mrs. Roosevelt saw several children pressed against the Roosevelt automobile as the motorcade started for Middletown. Anxiously she cautioned the children to avoid the car wheels.

The President's wife seemed to enjoy the response of the children when he, in his Hartford address, said "children are taking more interest in the problems of government than at any time in history."

In Massachusetts, during the much-discussed wild ride from city to city, Mrs. Roosevelt said "travel is fine up here but the brave hearts are behind me. I know how those people must get jounced around."

The President's wife, evidently was referring to the dangerous political pastime of jockeying for favorable positions behind the Roosevelt car.

Today Mrs. Roosevelt, as she accompanied her campaigning husband, wore a dark blue tailored suit, silver fox scarf and blue beret. Yesterday she wore a burgundy-colored dress.

Curley Rode With President— But How Many Noticed Him?

Despite Gov. James M. Curley's evident and successful maneuvers to obtain a seat in President Roosevelt's car during the Massachusetts parade yesterday, it appeared that because of circumstances beyond his control, he received scant notice from the hundreds of thousands of persons who lined the 200-mile route from Providence, R. I., to Worcester, Mass.

It seemed to those well back in the procession that numerous persons who had seen the President had failed to notice Governor Curley in the same automobile. Attention was called to this fact to those newspaper men riding directly behind the car in which rode Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the State Ballot Commission.

Shouts to Crowd

In every town, Mr. McGlue waved his hands and shouted to the crowds, "Happy days are here again."

As newspaper men followed they heard persons shout, "There goes Curley, there goes the Governor," mistaking Mr. McGlue for the Governor. Undoubtedly this error was abetted by a huge sign on the McGlue car which read "James M. Curley for United States Senator."

Further evidence that the Governor went unobserved was given newspaper men when a stop was made due to traffic conditions. A young woman approached the car and said, "Where is the Governor? Has he gone by yet?" On being told he was riding in the presidential car, she replied, "We saw the President but we didn't see Governor Curley."

Undoubtedly, Governor Curley received far greater attention when he rode in an automobile several car lengths behind the President during the short jaunt from Providence to Seekonk, Mass. Cheers for the Governor were then heard.

Perhaps the most unfortunate event of the trip was the race of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Colin Ricker Eddison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 7.

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Hedda Gabler," by Hendrik Ibsen. Starring Madame Nazimova. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Hamlet," starring Leslie Howard. 8.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Unfinished Symphony," the life of Franz Schubert. 1, 3:00, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," featuring Nova Pilbeam. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," featuring Jack Benny. Penway: 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 2:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday, Marsha Hunt and Robert Cummings. Penway: 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5 / 8:05.

MEMORIAL—"Ramona," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:30 a. m., 12:47, 3:44, 6:41, 9:38. Preview at 10 p. m. of "The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini.

MODERN—"Give Me Your Heart," with Roland Young and Kay Francis. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:48, 9:35. Also "Sitting on the Moon," with Roger Pryor. 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 8:25, 8:15.

EXETER—"Hot Money," with Ross Alexander and Beverly Roberts. 2:20, 5:05, 7:54. Also "Moonlight Murder," with Chester Morris and Madge Evans. 3:40, 6:35, 9:20.

BOSTON—"Back to Nature," featuring the Jones Family. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8, 10:25. Stage: "Scandals of 1937," with Morton Downey, radio tenor.

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Hal Kemp and his orchestra with "Paradise Follies."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY — Fredric March in "The Road to Glory." 2:25, 6, 9:10. Also "Three Cheers for Love," with Eleanor Whitney. 1:45, 4:50, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Men in White." 1:50, 5, 8:15. Also "Rose Marie," featuring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 6:20, 9:40.

TREMONT—"Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:54, 8:16. Also "Murder in the Fleet," featuring Jean Parker and Robert Taylor. 9:10 a. m., 12:12, 3:30, 6:48, 10:05.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Crime Does Not Pay." "Let's Go America." "Heart of the Sierras." "Barnyard Amateurs." "Gypsy Revels," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN — "Stars Struck," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Everything Is Thunder." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

Music

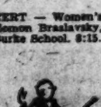
PAELTEN HALL—Composers' forum-laboratory. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—César Franck's "The Beatitudes," presented by the WPA. 8:15.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Women's Symphony Orchestra. Solomon Braslavsky, conductor. Jeremiah E. Burke School. 8:15.

Other Events

WPA LECTURES — "Music Through the Ages," by Dr. Arthur J. Reilley. Fellows Athenaeum, 48 Millmont Street, Roxbury. 7:45. "Book Reviews," by Abigail Hazelle, with movies. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1496 Tremont Street, Roxbury. 7:45. "Sweden." by Nathan A. Kay, with instrumental trio and movies. Hyde Park Branch Library, Harvard Avenue. 8



Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Exhibition," guidance tour by Mr. Paine. 11 a. m.

Tax Conference Speakers Discuss New Legislation

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 22 (AP)—Recent legislation and court opinions stabilizing tax collection were reviewed by commissioners of several New England states and New York at the opening of the 24th annual conference on taxation here today.

Commissioner William H. Hackett of Connecticut sketched court decisions on property tax sales and appraisals.

Frank H. Holley, Maine tax assessor, said a court ruling declaring appraisals should be made on basis of stable values, rather than temporary fluctuations, had aided in maintaining tax structures and had saved Maine heavy tax loss.

Mr. Holley illustrated by saying thousands of acres of timberland listed at from $4 to $6 would sell for only 50 cents an acre now—an evaluation ruinous to the tax structure.

Commissioner Henry F. Long of Massachusetts stressed changes in state law to protect Massachusetts from encroachment and loss of revenue through federal housing projects. The way is open, he said, for court action on rights of state and federal governments if the latter should ever raise the issue in regard to taxes levied.

Oscar Leser, chairman of the Maryland State Tax Commission and president of the national association, will speak tomorrow.

Federal Grants Of $291,440 Ready

Two federal grants for projects estimated as costing $647,645 have been approved, Andrew H. Peterson, state WPA director for Massachusetts, announced today.

For construction of a bridge and bridge approaches in the City of Springfield is offered a grant of $91,826. Estimated total cost is $204,059.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through its Public Works Department, is offered a grant of $199,614 for the construction of a bridge over the Merrimack river in Lowell. Estimated cost for this project is $443,586.

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A vivacious green homespun of jacket, skirt and top coat

$59.75

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HARTFORD

J. M. Hurley Also Saw Postal Service

Democratic candidate for state treasurer once postmaster at Marlboro and lost office in change of administration; has been mayor of his city, state fire commissioner and civil service commissioner.

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the fourth of eight articles presenting the political background of the major party candidates for Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Secretary of State. Tomorrow the candidacy of Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor and Democratic candidate for re-election, will be considered.

James M. Hurley, former State Civil Service Commissioner, and former postmaster of Marlboro, constitutes the spearhead of the Democratic party's counterattack against Republican criticism of the Roosevelt Administration's civil service policies.

When the Democratic voters in the September primary decided that Mr. Hurley should be their nominee for State Treasurer rather than the pre-primary convention choice, Senator James C. Scanlan, they provided the party with a man who could debate civil service on an even basis with the Republican nominee, William E. Hurley, former Boston postmaster.

Similar Claims

The Republican Hurley is basing his entire claim on the office of State Treasurer upon his postal record and upon the grounds that the Roosevelt Administration, by refusing his reappointment, halted his career-man service. The Democratic Hurley can make somewhat similar claims and show that he, as postmaster of Marlboro, suffered at the hands of a Republican administration the same official fate as the Republican Hurley.

Mr. Hurley served as postmaster of Marlboro from 1914 to 1922. It was in the Harding Administration that he lost his post to a favored Republican, despite the fact that during the Hurley second term President Wilson had placed postmasters in the classified service.

At the end of his second term, Mr. Hurley therefore took the competitive examination and finished at the top of the list. Yet a Republican was appointed to the office and Mr. Hurley went on to other political fields.

Furnished Ammunition

But this incident furnished Mr. Hurley with considerable ammunition to fire in the present battle for the post of State Treasurer, a contest which has resolved into an argument over Republican and Democratic civil service methods. He is able to answer every Republican attack upon the Roosevelt civil service record with a charge that civil service suffered more under President Harding than under President Roosevelt.

Furthermore, he is waving under the nose of the Republican Hurley the charge that he was appointed assistant postmaster in 1915 because he was a Democrat and became postmaster under President Hoover after changing his enrollment from Democratic to Republican.

Mr. Hurley, who was born in Marlboro, Dec. 27, 1882, has been interested in politics ever since he reached voting age. In 1909 he was elected to his first public office, that of member of the old Marlboro Common Council, in which he served for two years.

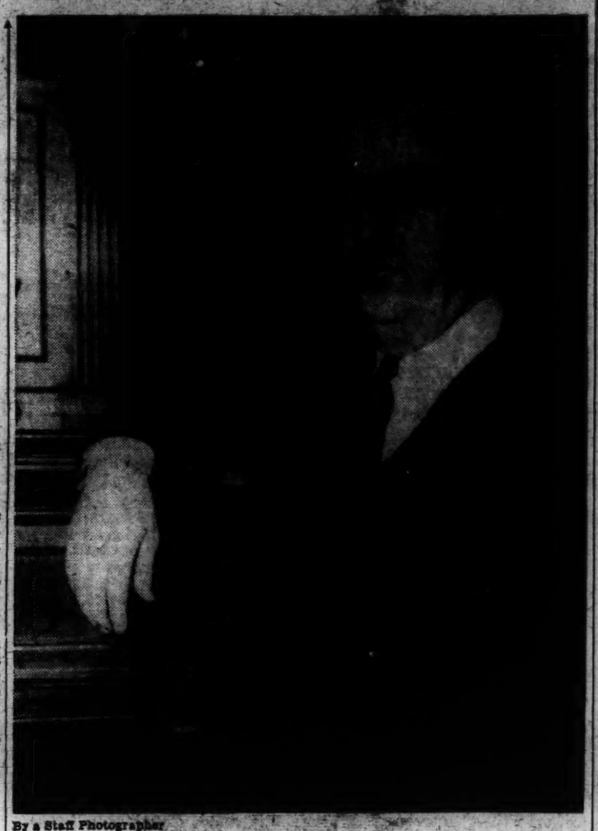
Started Earlier

His business career started earlier, inasmuch as he left high school after the second year to become a messenger boy in a shoe company, where he learned his trade as an outside cutter. Mr. Hurley stayed in the shoe business for eight years, then turned to insurance as a vocation.

At first Mr. Hurley was a life insurance salesman. Later he opened a general insurance office of his own.

In the meantime, he advanced politically. In 1911 he was elected to the board of aldermen.

His next political victory came in 1912 when he was elected State Representative, a position which he held until he was appointed postmaster of Marlboro in 1914.



By a Staff Photographer

James M. Hurley

Non-Partisan Support

This position he handled so well that he had the support of numerous non-partisan business organizations and other groups when in 1922 he was fighting for reappointment. But, philosophically, he took the defeat for reappointment as merely a political break.

Although Mr. Hurley left high school early, his education did not stop there. Rather he later became interested in the legal profession, while in the State Legislature. Thereafter he completed a night school law course at Northeastern University. He was admitted to the bar in 1920. Later he opened a law office in Marlboro which he still maintains.

However, his political career continued, for in 1923 he was elected Mayor of Marlboro which office he held through 1924 and 1925. He was the first Mayor elected under the new charter providing for non-partisan elections. His service as postmaster aided him greatly in the mayoral campaign.

Unexpired Term

His next political service came in 1933 when Governor Ely appointed him to fill the unexpired term of State Fire Marshal, from November, 1931 to August, 1933. In this post Mr. Hurley, for the first time, brought about close co-operation between the fire marshal's office and the local fire chiefs. Previous to Mr. Hurley's service, rules and regulations regarding transportation of explosives, inflammables and in connection with other matters of particular interest to fire chiefs were formulated without consulting the chiefs. The chiefs, therefore, were continually complaining that they received no co-operation from the fire marshal's office.

Practically Mr. Hurley's first act as State Fire Marshal was to form a committee of five fire chiefs from the cities and five from the towns to confer with him on rules and regulations, with the result that non-co-operation was a thing of the past.

Mr. Hurley moved from the fire marshal's post to the state civil service department, Governor Ely appointing him State Civil Service Commissioner in August, 1933, to fill a term running until September, 1935.

Upholds Civil Service

Mr. Hurley contends his major service in that office was to uphold civil service standards. Few are the persons who attack his administration of the department. Although a Democrat, he has numerous Republican friends because of his civil service record.

Those who have witnessed the operation of the department since Governor Curley failed to reappoint Mr. Hurley appreciate more than ever Mr. Hurley's conduct in office.

The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is a firm believer in civil service.

"The federal and state governments are based upon equality for all," he declared. "So is the civil service system. Civil service stands for equal rights for all through fair competitive examinations."

Has Been Abused

Mr. Hurley freely admits civil service has been abused, that persons who are not qualified have been admitted to the service through the intervention of political friends. But in the long run, he considers civil service an entirely worthy system.

Civil service is particularly necessary at this time when the Government is having more intimate relations with the home, he added. For instance, social security, with its old-age pensions, old-age assistance and unemployment insurance, is reaching into the home.

Therefore, the persons selected to conduct this work must be the best men and women available for the service. Only through civil service may such governmental servants be obtained with the minimum of political interference, Mr. Hurley believes.

Backs Up Theory

That Mr. Hurley backs up his civil service theory in practice is evidenced by the fact that organizations such as the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Massachusetts Civil League backed his bid for reappointment as civil service commissioner. It is understood his failure of reappointment was a major disappointment to the Democratic Hurley, inasmuch as he enjoyed thoroughly the work of the department.

Some anti-Curley Democrats were disappointed that Mr. Hurley came out in support of the entire Democratic ticket, including Governor Curley, the man who shoved him out of state service. But to do so would lose for him whatever political strength Governor Curley retains in the State. To win as a Democratic candidate Mr. Hurley must do everything possible to hold together the entire Democratic vote.

In the State Treasurer contest there is bound to be considerable voter confusion over the names of the major candidates, inasmuch as both men are Hurleys. Some politicians who bank greatly on position on the ballot believe the Democratic Hurley stands the better chance of victory because his name, due to alphabetic sequence, is nearer the top of the list than that of William E. Hurley, the Republican candidate.

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Amoskeag Mills Reopening Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 22—Rumors that at least part of the plant formerly owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company would be placed in operation shortly by its new owners, Amoskeag Industries, were clearly denied by officials of the new local company, who explained that it had no intention of doing anything but liquidating the plant.

Apparently the rumors started when it became known that the new company had hired several former officials of the manufacturing company, but it was quickly explained that these men are simply to assist in the orderly liquidation of the plant to concerns planning to use them and not to put them on the junk pile.

Flood Control Is Presidential Theme in Conn.

(Continued From Page 9)

be carried by the President on Nov. 3," Mr. McGrath insisted.

Governor Curley supported Mr. McGrath's optimism by declaring "It looks as though the fight were all over after that reception of yesterday."

Just a Splurge, GOP Says

In the Republican State Committee was found opposite opinion. Here Mr. Roosevelt's tour was viewed merely as a "temporary stimulant" which will fail to last until election time. The Republicans contend the opinions of the voters had already crystallized before Mr. Roosevelt entered Massachusetts.

Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said:

"I figure that Roosevelt only gained one vote by his visit to Massachusetts, that of Governor Curley. Mr. Curley, who in privte expresses antagonism to Mr. Roosevelt, is now believed willing to vote for Mr. Roosevelt because of the free ride with the President which he asked for and received."

Although the President was cheered heartily all along the line, the Republican leaders at headquarters professed to see apathy in the demonstration.

One Republican did strike a Democratic sore spot, however, when he pointed out that President Roosevelt failed to mention any of the local candidacies in his tour. He completely avoided the local fight, thus leaving Governor Curley completely out in the political cold as far as any public endorsement from the President was concerned.

Point to Norris and Murphy

Although Democratic leaders were quick to say there was no need for the President to project himself into local fights, others remembered that President Roosevelt previously publicly endorsed Senator George W. Norris, the Nebraska independent for re-election, and urged the election of Frank Murphy as Governor of Michigan.

Had President Roosevelt even asked for support of the whole Democratic state ticket, without mentioning the Governor's name, the Democrats would have been satisfied and the boost most certainly would have aided the Governor in his present close fight for election as United States Senator.

Unbiased observers believe Mr. Roosevelt has strengthened his own cause considerably by his Massachusetts visit.

The Walsh Democrats evidently are now supporting Mr. Roosevelt, in view of Senator David I. Walsh's show of friendship for the President yesterday. That gesture on the part of the sometimes anti-New Deal Massachusetts Senator was one of the important features of the tour.

Had Senator Walsh chosen to stay in the West, as was frequently predicted until the time of the Roosevelt arrival, the Walsh strength probably would not have been thrown to the President. Now whatever votes the Walsh forces control will be found behind President Roosevelt.

However, Senator Walsh did not see fit to support openly the candidacy of Governor Curley, which proved true the pre-tour report that Senator Walsh would decidedly not get on the Curley bandwagon.

Think It Helped Some

It is believed the presidential visit has helped the state candidates to some extent but whether the help is sufficient to ensure victories for some of them is problematical.

The Worcester speech, delivered in the Municipal Auditorium which was jammed as it never has been before, was the climax of the Massachusetts tour.

In Worcester, Mr. Roosevelt declared his regime has democratized the tax structure by lightening the tax burden on the working groups and small corporations and forcing those persons with incomes of $50,000 or more annually to bear a greater portion of the load.

He revealed that those 99 per cent of the taxpayers are paying less income tax now than in 1932.

"New or increased taxes are not needed to enable us to balance the federal budget and to begin very soon a rapid reduction in the national debt. Recovery is with us. Federal revenues are increasing; emergency expenditures are decreasing. A balanced budget is on the way. Does that sound like bankruptcy to you?"

The President also struck out at what he called "economic royalists" by saying:

"You would think, to hear some people talk, that those good people who live at the top of our economic pyramid are being taxed into rags and tatters. What is the fact? The fact is that they are much further away from the poorhouse than they were in 1932."

On Security Tax

The President warned against misinformation in pay envelopes regarding the Security Act, against propaganda being circulated among investors regarding the corporation tax, which he defended as a small, normal tax.

In Boston late yesterday Mr. Roosevelt claimed "the New Deal has begun the first real offensive in our history against that concentrated wealth and monopolistic power which almost destroyed the small businesses and industries of New England."

He claimed credit for raising standards of living and wages in other parts of the nation to levels approximating those in New England factories, so that the latter are in a better competitive position than previously.

Citing the Record

Referring to the Administration's accomplishments, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"We have taxed the intercorporate dividends of holding companies. We have graduated taxes on corporations according to incomes, as taxes on individuals were graduated long ago.

"We have made it harder," the President continued, "for big corporations to retain the huge undistributed profits with which they gobble up small business. We have raised the surtaxes on big incomes and the estate taxes on big fortunes.

"We have regulated the financial markets through which mergers and consolidations and monopolies are created with other people's money."

Curley Ride With President Discussed

(Continued from Page 9)

Massachusetts politicians for front-rank places in the procession. The press had specific orders to follow closely behind cars carrying secret service agents. However, the press cars were forced well back, as politicians, driving at 60 and 70 miles an hour, cut in and out to obtain the best positions.

Because of jockeying, several cars narrowly avoided erious accidents, as it was, fender were crumpled and bumpers torn off. Those automobiles carrying the political henchmen of Governor Curley and Charles F. Hurley, Democratic nominee for Governor, were said to be the worst offenders.

In the opinion of veteran campaigners, it was the wildest entourage ever to escort a President. Mr. Roosevelt probably did not know what was going on behind him, but the wild ride was not relished by the secret service agents, or the members of the Roosevelt party who have traveled with the President since the start of the present campaign.

Back-Door Campaign

Of course the Washington correspondents pointed out, the President never has made a "back-door" campaign of such proportions as the Massachusetts tour. Yet, most observers believe more control should have been exercised over the politicians. Hay they adhered to the entourage rules, the danger of collisions would have been minimized despite the 50-mile and 60-mile rate traveled by the party between cities and towns.

Charles F. Hurley, gubernatorial candidate, made the best political use of the tour. Seated on the top of the back seat of an open car, "ala Lindbergh," Mr. Hurley "glad-handed" his way through the million persons estimated to have gathered to see the President. His reception was heartening to the candidate, as he was cheered as "Charlie," and as "the next Governor of Massachusetts."

Good Work of Police

The 25 state policemen who escorted the party did an excellent job keeping the roads clear between the towns. Only when the entourage reached large cities, such as New Bedford, where a jam occurred, did the crowds seem to get out of hand. In New Bedford, it is understood, no extra police detail was assigned to handle the crowds. As a result, cars which should not have been allowed in line forced their way in. For some time, one half of the entourage was separated from the President.

Of course the biggest crowds were gathered in Boston. Approximately 175,000 persons jammed Boston Common when the President made his speech one hour and 15 minutes late at about 5:30. It was said to have been the largest crowd ever to gather in Boston. Unlike crowds in several cities, adults formed the major portion of the Boston crowds.

What's Going On in the Arts

New Modern Gallery

IT IS a rare week in the art annals of Boston which sees two new galleries opened. This week the Rand Galleries and the Independent Gallery of Modern Art both invite the public to see, enjoy and discuss contemporary accomplishment in the pictorial art.

The Independent Gallery is at 172 Newbury street, a close and provocative neighbor of the Guild of Boston Artists. It is directed by Mr. Abracheff, who in collaboration with his brother has a school of art. Both are painters of accomplishment with definite leanings toward new and experimental methods. The gallery in its initial display gives homage to the French, and there may be seen currently water colors and drawings of nineteenth and twentieth century French artists. Most of the artists and styles are familiar to people who travel, collect and study modern art. Some of the painters have already receded to the background, making place for a younger generation.

Seen as a whole, this exhibition of small pictures and vignettes reveals how spirited and inventive the Frenchmen were, once they were set on the path by Paul Cézanne. We may observe how some like Marcel Gromaire, moved towards the geometric emphasis, towards pruning down forms and figures until they conformed to cylindrical and spherical shapes. There are some good, strong, luminous drawings by Gromaire which will delight the structurally-minded visitor. Contrast is provided by the facile screed of Raoul Dufy, a sort of enfant terrible, who in a carefree manner has swept the aquarelle across the surface, leaving in the wavy lines and frank washes of transparent pigment a distinguished though trifling picture. Matisse and Van Gogh were the first to employ this method, disregarding the ponderous factor of organic form. Between these extremes of free play and romantic expansiveness, and calculated structural composing, the French painters oscillate.

A Dufresne and a Max Jacob gouache show again how the painters abandon themselves to pigment, achieving pleasing and atmospheric results. A Modigliani drawing will seem to those who are familiar with his work somewhat sketchy and lacking in the conciseness and potency of his portraits. Foujita is almost too well represented in some of his exotic, languorous portraits. Where the line is most precious, the contour most sensitively traced, there his talent is at its height. Here is the convergence of Oriental and Occidental viewpoints, and one does not seem to weaken the other. Other pictures by Vlaminck, De Ségonzac, Marquet and Joubert complete the exhibition. A miniature "Harlequin" by Pablo Picasso will interest the spectator who follows the extraordinary career of the most versatile and most baffling of French Modernists.

In a second gallery there is a lively exhibition of pictures by Sergei Soudeikin, whom we know better in Boston as scenic designer of the "Porgy and Bess" operetta. Soudeikin was schooled in the Russian decorative manner, and then he came to Paris. His pictures reveal in a delightful and sometimes amusing way the manner in which the Russian artist absorbs modern methods. Soudeikin leans to the logical method only occasionally. There is an imposing portrait of a seated woman done in the full, plastic manner. At other times, he collapses the solid forms, and bears down upon the contours, the line traceries. Here his innate decorative feeling has full play. It is whimsical and tasteful. A number of rustic scenes are done with almost a childlike visualization, with playfulness, and joy in the simple environment, the unaffected country folk and the ramshackle buildings. Soudeikin derives from French modernism what he wishes, but his strength lies in his artistic independence, and his freedom from outside discipline. He sets his own rules, and follows them. One cannot lose at any moment the feeling of his experience with theatrical decoration. He favors outbursts of color, emphatic atmospheric indication and a rather set arrangement.

D. A.

In 'Hamlet'

Pamela Stanley

The Ophelia of Leslie Howard's Production Now at the Boston Opera House

Boston Stage Notes

THREE distinct bills of short plays are included in Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8:30," which opens Monday evening at the Colonial. For Monday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, "Hands Across the Sea," "The Astonished Heart," "Red Peppers"; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "We Were Dancing," "Fumed Oak," "Shadow Play"; Friday evening and Saturday matinée, "Ways and Means," "Still Life," "Family Album."

One other opening is scheduled for next week: The dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel, "It Can't Happen Here," to be presented by the Federal Theater beginning Tuesday evening, at the Repertory.

Leslie Howard's "Hamlet" at the Boston Opera House and Mme. Nazimova's "Hedda Gabler" at the Colonial close Saturday night.

Continuing plays are the Guild's "Call It a Day," at the Shubert, and "Boy Meets Girl" at the Plymouth.

The date for the opening of the new musical, "The Show Is On," is now set for Nov. 5 at the Shubert.

"The Devil Is a Sissy" continues for a second week at the State and Orpheum Theaters.

At the Fine Arts, the new bill consists of revivals of "The Unfinished Symphony," the romantic film about Schubert, and the British thriller, "The Man Who Knew Too Much." "New Faces," the youthful musical now current in New York, is scheduled to reach Boston early in December.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-536m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Salvation Army Band.....	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps".....	Recordings and reports.....
5:15 Clyde Barrie, baritone.....	A Capella Choir.....	Tom Mix sketch.....	News period.....
5:30 "Bluebirds"; vocal trio.....	"The Singing Lady"; sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch....	Recordings and reports.....
5:45 Checkerboard; music.....	Political speaker.....	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.....	Recordings and reports.....
6:00 News; sport review.....	News; studio reports.....	Yankee News Service.....	"Music Editor's Page".....
6:15 "News of Youth".....	Political speaker.....	Casey's Football Forecasts...	"Music Editor's Page".....
6:30 Dooley's Football Roundup..	News; music; sport briefs....	Political speaker.....	Political speaker.....
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"..	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Coogan-Grable; orchestra	Sport reports.....
7:00 Political comment.....	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch..	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Colonial News Service.....
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing.....	"Music You Love".....	Voice of Experience.....	Political speaker.....
7:30 Vee Lawnhurst; Charioteers.	"Lum and Abner"; sketch....	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce.....	Recorded talk.....
7:45 Beake Carter, news comment	Jack Randolph's music.....	Adrian O'Brien; songs.....	Political speaker.....
8:00 "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	Political speaker.....	Rudy Vallee's Hour; Sheila	Political speaker.....
8:15 "Command Appearance";	"Jamboree"; variety.....	Barrett; Gypsy Rose Lee;	"Melody Treasure Hunt".....
8:30 Fibber McGee & Molly;	Address, Col. Frank Knox....	Rosa Linda; Tom Howard;	Sam Robbins's Orchestra.....
8:45 "Clipper" Smith.....	Address, Col. Frank Knox....	melodrama; orchestra.....	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....
9:00 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Political speaker.....	Lanny Ross presents Show	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Political speaker.....	Boat: comedy; soloists;	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra..
9:30 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Alfred E. Smith.....	modern choir; Al Good-	Frankie Ward's Orchestra....
9:45 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Alfred E. Smith.....	man's Orchestra; guests....	Frankie Ward's Orchestra....
10:00 "Then and Now"; Francis	Address, Alfred E. Smith.....	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	"Remote Control"; sketch....
10:15 Lederer; soloists; orchestra	Address, Alfred E. Smith.....	Bob Burns; Adolphe Menjou;	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
10:30 Dramatised news.....	NBC Tenth Anniversary; sym-	Josephine Antoine; Anne	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
10:45 Dramatised news.....	phony orchestra.....	Shirley; orchestra.....	Bill McCune's Orchestra.....
11:00 Yankee News Service.....	News; studio reports.....	Yankee News Service.....	Deacon Moore's Orchestra....
11:15 Artie Shaw's Orchestra.....	Political speaker.....	Sport commentator.....	Mal Hallet's Orchestra.....
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra....	Eddie Fitzpatrick's Orchestra	Henry Busse's Orchestra.....	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra....	Eddie Fitzpatrick's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford organist.....	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest speakers; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ WJZ—National). Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "Richelieu."

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Nationwide poll, John B. Kennedy.

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport commentator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra; piano duo; Grantland Rice, football talk.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Rhythm Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Alie Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; dramatic sketch; Dick Powell; Frances Langford, Anne Jamison; Raymond Paige's Orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Rosemarie Brancato; sketch; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter"; sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Court of Honor"; Shep Field's Orchestra; soloists; guest soloists.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Football talk, Harold "Red" Grange.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Close Election, Business Boom Seen by Analyst

(Continued From Page 9)

threatened strikes. Employers must count on it.

Industry control—Mr. Roosevelt is definitely headed toward some system of governmental regulation of industry—not a revival of NRA, but a successor to NRA. The form is vague in all New Deal plans. On industry control, Donald Richberg is spokesman for the President. Even Mr. Landon, if President, probably would come around to some form of governmental umpiring of trade practices and business competition—some form more definite than we have today. Within business circles there is a ferment which will produce ultimately some sort of demand for this.

Constitutional amendment—I believe the President, if re-elected, will move in the direction of seeking amendment to the Constitution, to authorize federal regulation of industrial production. I believe, Mr. Landon, if President, would not do this.

Supreme Court Changes

Supreme Court—President Roosevelt is counting on having two or three vacancies in the Supreme Court to fill within the next two years. He will not press the constitutional amendment meanwhile but he will prepare for it.

Congress—Congress will have a Democratic Senate and probably a slightly Democratic House during the next two years. But Congress will be much more independent in the future than in the past. This is inevitable, regardless of changes in the House due to the elections. Congress will be a restraining influence on the President, if the President is Roosevelt. The Democratic Senate will play ball fairly well with Mr. Landon, if he is the President.

Taxes—We must count on continued high taxes in the next four or five years, regardless of who is elected. Mr. Roosevelt is committed to high taxes. Mr. Landon wants to reduce them but would not be able to do as much as he hopes. The undistributed earnings tax would not be repealed under Mr. Roosevelt but would be under Mr. Landon. The law will not be modified before tax-paying time next March—under either President. This is important for many businesses which are delaying their dividend policy until after the elections. They are safe in going ahead and determining dividend policies for 1936 under the existing law.

Balancing of Budget

Budget—Mr. Landon could and would balance the budget some time in the spring of 1938—not earlier. Mr. Roosevelt could balance the budget by that time, but probably would take from six months to a year longer. Under Mr. Roosevelt the budget probably would be balanced at around $8,000,000,000 a year. Under Mr. Landon the figure might be $7,000,000,000. A new regime would not cut as much as $2,000,000,000 off the budget. It might wish to do so, but would find it impossible. Government expenditures grow bigger under any party. The machinery of government also grows under any party and this will continue.

Monetary—The monetary policy will not be widely different under either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Landon. Mr. Roosevelt will not devalue the dollar further, although he will ask continuation of the authority to do so. Mr. Landon would not change the gold content of the dollar, either upward or downward. Mr. Landon hopes to return to a redeemable gold standard, but circumstances probably would prevent him from doing it.

Labor Party—It is inevitable that we have a Labor-Liberal party in the field in 1940. Labor leaders are planning it. Its candidate for President will not be a labor leader such as John L. Lewis, but some liberal politician such as Senator La Follette. I doubt whether farmers in great numbers can be drawn into a farmer-labor political alliance. Farmers en masse essentially are conservative in their politics. I look for a further split-up of the two major parties in the next four years. The Republican party will draw more conservatives from the Democratic party and the Democratic party will continue to draw "liberals" and "quasi-liberals" from the Republican party. Radicals and extreme liberals will gravitate to the new third party, the Labor-Liberal party.

Cooler Weather Due on Friday

The last lap of Indian summer, these few warm days Bostonians have enjoyed, is due to fade tomorrow.

In a last spurt, the temperature, at noon today, climbed to within five degrees of the record for this date—78 degrees, 1920. From bulletins of G. Harold Noyes, senior meterologist of the weather bureau in Boston, it was learned that tomorrow, northwesterly winds would bring with them a little more seasonable weather.

Rain late tonight and Friday will herald the arrival of the fall breezes and shivers. A colder Friday will be attended by moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest to north.

Sunday Teaching—All-the-Week Need

Conflict Between Sunday and Other Six Days Must End, He Says

Entering a New Age

By **Edward A. Filene**

At the dinner of The Synod of New York of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Tower Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21

I am a shopkeeper, not a theologian; and it was my intention in coming here, not to talk religion but to talk shop: that is, to discuss certain developments in the realm of distribution which are bound to affect the welfare of the people generally.

But I am embarrassed. For the time has come when we can't keep religion out of the problems of distribution; and incompetent as I may be to discuss the subject, I must do the best I can.

I wonder if any of you religious leaders have ever suffered a somewhat similar embarrassment.

Poverty Amid Plenty

Has it ever occurred to you, as you have observed poverty in the midst of plenty, that you must cry out against the injustice of it all?

And then, I wonder, has one of us business men reminded you that it was not your place, as a spiritual leader, to meddle in business problems?

Have we told you to confine yourself to the dispensation of spiritual comforts and leave the distribution of material things to us?

Well—that formula, if it ever was any good, is good no longer. We distributors may know nothing about religion, and you religious leaders may know nothing about distribution. But ignorance of the law is no defense against its penalties. Religion can no longer go one way while distribution goes another. For religion, as it is usually taught, is service to God, and distribution is service to mankind; and every effort to keep these services separate must result in failure.

Need Express No Opinion

I do not mean to charge organized religion with failure. I don't think I need to express any opinion as to its achievements or its lack of achievement. I think I can safely leave the decision on that point to you.

But organized business obviously has failed. We have failed in a way which does not permit us to shift the responsibility upon anybody else. For we at least have had things very much our own way. We have told the church to keep out of our affairs; and the church, in the main, has kept out. We have also given orders to the schools and colleges not to teach doctrines upsetting to our business customs; and they, in the main, have obeyed. Finally, we have told the Government to keep its hands off; and it was something very new and shocking to our business minds that the Government at last developed signs of insubordination.

But what came out of all this business domination? The answer is: Failure—blind, stupid failure—material and spiritual failure.

There were, to be sure, periods of prosperity. We grew the largest crop of millionaires in human history, and the largest crop of gangsters, cut-throats and murderers in any modern civilization. Eventually we became so dizzy with corruption, graft and greed that many sincere churchmen actually welcomed what they called the sobering influences of the depression, although it meant millions threatened with starvation in the midst of plenty.

What Kind of Prosperity

And now, apparently, we are on our way back to prosperity once more. But what kind of prosperity? That is the biggest problem which any of us has to face today; and one of the questions which we cannot dodge is this: Shall it be a prosperity in which the forces struggling for spiritual development shall continue to keep their hands off the problem of our material development?

I confess that I do not know how to draw the line between the material and the spiritual. Houses, I know, are material, whereas home is a thing of the spirit; and we are all familiar with the observation that a family may have a house but not, in the truest sense, a home.

But can there be homes unless there are decent houses? In our spiritual calculations, will slums do just as well? That, it seems to me, is a basic spiritual problem. But also, we must admit, it is a problem of distribution. It is not a problem of production. To provide adequate housing for every family in America would be almost no task at all, if it were not for our theories of distribution. We have plenty of land, plenty of lumber, brick, stone, steel and cement. We also have plenty of willing and competent workmen who are not engaged in any other urgent work just now. Incidentally, we have plenty of money and credit to finance such nation-wide building, if we could only organize to give people enough earning power to provide money and credit for such a purpose.

Organized business, however, toward which organized religion has so largely pursued a hands-off policy,

Religion Declared Answer to Problems

SUNDAY teachings applied to the other six days of the week in business is seen as the answer to current economic problems by Edward A. Filene in the accompanying speech, reproduced in part. He points out that the answer to distribution, nub of the present-day business problems, is a religious one, that the realization and application of the fact that men are all brothers will bring lasting prosperity and peace.

Filene Says Time Is Here When Religion Must Enter Business Problems

Co-operation Is Urged

has so far failed to do this. Business men would generally be delighted, to be sure, to see all that building going on. Such a project would practically abolish unemployment; for with the millions of carpenters and masons and plumbers and electricians who would then be getting and spending real wages, there would be such a demand for goods in every line that our industries could hardly fill their orders.

Why Do We Do It?

Why, then, don't we go to it? Why do we leave business at such a low ebb, why do we leave millions of workers unemployed and why do we leave millions of children under the physical and spiritual handicaps of crowded slums and shacks, when it would be better for business that they should have adequate modern housing?

It is not because we have no business ability, nor is it because we have no religious convictions or humanitarian ideals. We have all those things, but it has been our custom to keep them separate.

There are few if any American business leaders who do not believe in God. Almost uniformly, also, they believe in being good, and they contribute generously to all sorts of worthy charities. But that, to them, is religion. It isn't business. Business, as they understand it, is something else again. And one result of this separation of religious thinking from business thinking is that there are always plenty of worthy charities to contribute to.

Another result was the depression. Because business failed to abolish poverty when the machines had become so productive that poverty could have been abolished, the people became so poor that they could not buy the products of our industries and business itself became impoverished.

It wasn't that business was opposed to the abolition of poverty. It was simply that the abolition of poverty seemed to be a humanitarian, not a business, goal. It was a Sunday job; or a job, at least, to be undertaken after business hours. In business, it was supposed, people concentrated on getting what they could. On Sunday, or after business hours, one might give thought to giving what he could.

In such a conflict between Sunday and the rest of the week, is it any wonder that Sunday got the worst of it?

What Happened

People often ask what happened to the American Sabbath. One answer is that it was greatly outnumbered.

Six days for acquisitiveness. One day for unselfish meditation.

Six days for exploitation. One day for listening to the church's teaching concerning the will of Almighty God.

Six days for an individual, competitive, dog-eat-dog struggle for survival. One day for remembering that we are all brethren, and that the only true principles upon which human life can be effectively organized are the principles of human brotherhood and sympathetic helpfulness.

Is it any wonder, under the circumstances, that organized business did not tackle the problem of employing the unemployed in providing themselves with the things they need?

Is it any wonder that we did not see the business need for using all available money and credit to provide that employment?

If we had considered the problem in terms of what we had learned on Sunday, we would of course have done that very thing. But we didn't and we couldn't approach it from that angle. We approached it instead from the six-day angle—from the standpoint of our individual, competitive struggle for survival.

Confusion All Around

I do not say that this was a conspiracy on the part of capitalists. And I will not even charge that the churches were timid and that they compromised some principle for fear of alienating wealthy supporters. Such explanations are too simple. I think it more probable that there was confusion all around; and just as business failed to see that its great business opportunity now lay in organizing unreservedly for the common good, the religious leaders failed to see and to show how their gospel of love and brotherhood could be practically applied.

This course, so in line with business tradition, and so generally unchallenged by our religious institutions, eventually led us into such depths of depression that business leaders were on the verge of despair and the nation generally on the verge of chaos.

But what was the course? It was not a course of dishonesty or of inhuman greed. It was simply the course of getting in business what one honestly could get, and of giving in work and wages what one felt that he could afford to give without endangering his individual survival. In an emergency, to be sure, or in time of special uncertainty, this meant not only getting what one could but hanging on to what one got. Faced by depression, then, our businesses almost uniformly retrenched.

They cut wages and they laid off employees. And with every cut in wages and with every case of unemployment, some family bought less than it had been buying before. Less food. Less clothes. Less medical and dental service. Less household furniture. Less travel. They even moved by the millions out of poor houses into poorer ones. Comfortable homes were vacated, and shanty villages sprang up in our richest cities.

Distributors, of course, sold less, and therefore bought less from manufacturers in every line. So the factories had to close down, or run on part time; and more employees were laid off and wages cut again.

Medium of Exchange

Were we short of money? No. But those who had it were hanging on to it, in the way it was supposed that all thrifty, prudent, practical people should. Money is a medium of exchange. Because those who wanted things no longer had the necessary money, the exchange of work and goods was so interrupted that those who had money couldn't use it profitably.

And one reason for all this was that our religious institutions hadn't meddled in economics. They had the right formula—the only formula which could have got us out of our dilemma—but they themselves didn't know how practical that formula was.

We were all one family—on Sunday. On Monday, and the rest of the week, however, we were rugged individualists. Not actually, of course, but theoretically. Actually, we were one family seven days a week; but we seldom thought of it excepting on the one day when our business offices were closed.

I am not speaking, and I do not feel qualified to speak, specifically of any religious creed. I simply note that in his religious life, man learned that man cannot live unto himself alone. Nevertheless, we went on assuming—and nowhere more than in Christian America—that we could make some fine distinction between a spiritual and a natural truth. And so we dedicated one day in every week to this spiritual truth, and six days to the notion that man not only could live unto himself, but that, if he were really practical, he would.

No Longer Guess

Well, can man live unto himself alone? I am not asking whether he should or not: I want to know whether or not he can. Fortunately, we no longer have to guess.

Take language, for instance. Imagine a language so ruggedly individualistic that no one could partake of it excepting its proprietor. Man could not be human without some means of communication. Man has to have words; and yet if they remain his own private property on a "No Trespass" principle, they are not words and cannot serve as words. Only as words are distributed do they have any human value.

Art, science, industry, law, religion—all the things that distinguish man from the brute—are social in character. None of them could be developed by an individual without the co-operation, not only of his contemporaries but of the generations that have passed away. We human beings are one; and we can truly express ourselves only as we express our unity.

We have found expression in the past, to be sure, in little-group co-operation. The institution of the family, based upon the principle of all for each and each for all, was probably our outstanding human achievement; but the moment that families could not live unto themselves without the co-operation of other families, larger human groupings became necessary. Eventually we developed clans, kingdoms and states; and in the interest of a more abundant life. we had to learn loyalty to these larger groupings, even giving our lives if need be for their defense.

We did not know what we were doing, doubtless, when we went to war; but we went because, at that stage of our evolution, it was the human thing to do. We were, first of all, not individuals but a group; and we could live as individuals only as we lived in groups. But aliens and outsiders were forever menacing our group life, just as we were always menacing theirs.

Are No Aliens

War, then, was inevitable; and war will always be inevitable so long as we have aliens, or so long as we believe that other human groups are alien. The basic cure for war is the discovery, if it is true, that there are no aliens; and that, whatever may have been the case at former stages of our human evolution, all human life has now become one family and the time has arrived to give passionate expression of our unity.

We can't cure war by mere negation—by merely refusing to fight. War, whatever else it is, is passionate; and if human beings are to express themselves adequately against war, at this stage of our civilization, they must express themselves passionately. No mere treaties, therefore, will do; and no mere coldly calculated agreements by which men and nations seek to avoid resort to arms; although, of course, these have their place.

The alternative (to war), and the only alternative, is understanding and sympathetic co-operation. It must be co-operation, however, on a scale which will leave nobody out.

There must be no forgotten man. There must be no discrimination against race, creed or color. There must be no special privilege. There must be no recognition of property rights which will carry with it the domination or exploitation of other human beings. If we entertain any of these notions, we cannot engage in wise—that is, understanding and sympathetic—co-operation on the scale that is needed now—needed for the very preservation of our human social order.

Would Be Different

If motherhood could be successful by giving first attention to the welfare of the mother and secondary, if any, attention to the child, the case would be very different. And if banking directed in the interest of bankers, or business directed mainly in the interest of business men could again achieve any lasting success, the case would be very different. But that simply is not possible. Modern machinery has made it impossible. Bankers and business men now depend for their personal success upon the successful operation of our modern machines; and these machines can be successfully operated only if their products are fully distributed.

But who is to fully consume their products? Bankers and business men surely cannot. These products must be distributed to the masses if they are to be distributed adequately; and if they are not adequately distributed, the machines cannot be kept in operation and the masses cannot be kept employed. On the other hand, if they are adequately distributed, poverty is thereby abolished, and human life, for the first time in human history, is liberated to turn its attention to something beyond the mere struggle for survival.

But that isn't all. By this next and necessary forward step in human evolution, the struggle of man against man largely comes to an end. We are already one in fact, but then of necessity comes the consciousness of our unity. Then we shall know that we are one family. Then we shall be liberated to really co-operate one with another. And this, let us remember, is not "crackpot" idealism. It is plain economics and simple arithmetic. But when a business man gets out his pencil and adds up these facts, do you see why he will be unable to keep religion out of distribution?

No Class Appeal

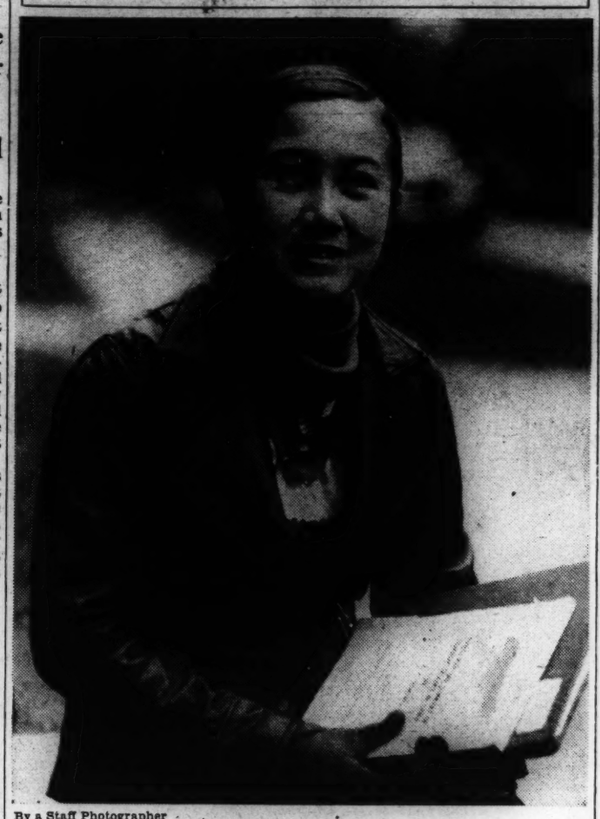
I am making no class appeal. Quite the contrary. I am appealing rather against the theory that those who have, no matter how honestly, come into great possessions, are thereby endowed with some divine right to control the economic and spiritual destinies of their fellow men. To pay wages, for instance, which do not permit a decent home environment; to take profits which do not permit adequate distribution to the masses; and to count among their American liberties the liberty to continue business in a way which can have no other result than nation-wide depression,

Such a theory of our rights, unfortunately, is not confined to the possessors of special privilege. This unsocial theory is so ingrained in our social tradition that we often think of it as selfishness or as human nature. But human nature, as I see it, is basically the will to survive, and I don't know how we could ever do without it. If people think they can survive best by getting ahead of one another, I shall expect them to go on trying, as a general rule, to get ahead of one another. When they come to see, however, that their best chance of survival is through getting ahead with one another, they will inaugurate co-operation.

In a sense, I myself am a beneficiary of special privilege, and many of my fellow business men are not only mystified, but irritated that I should be seeking the way out of a system which gives me, through my wealth, such power over others. I can command their services. I can even threaten them with unemployment, if they don't do what I tell them to do. I could, if I wished, employ a large retinue of personal servants—not in doing anything which needs to be done, but in ministering to my personal whims; and these servants, graduates possibly of American schools and American Sunday schools, instead of being shocked at such a misuse of their power to serve, would probably thank me for giving them work. That is what we need to correct. We have passed out of the master-and-servant age into the machine age, and the machine age makes it necessary that the masses be employed, not in serving any favored group, but in serving one another—in serving everyone.

I am surely not unselfish. It is simply that my business studies have made me see certain things which are not as yet generally apparent.

Studies Here for Career at Home



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Hsien-Chin Hu

Studying Museum Management at Radcliffe College

What the Politicians Say

President Roosevelt, speaking from Boston Common:

"Daniel Webster spoke for all that was wisest in New England when he said at Plymouth Rock:

" 'The freeest goenment, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable, if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands, and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless. Universal suffrage could not long exist in a community where there was great inequality of property.'

"And let me read to you what old John Adams wrote in 1776 to his friend Patrick Henry. He said this:

" 'The decree has gone forth and it cannot be recalled, that a more equal liberty than has prevailed in other parts of the earth must be established in America. The exuberance of pride that has produced an insolent domination in a few, a very few, opulent monopolizing families will be brought down nearer to the confines of reason and moderation than they have been used to.'

"And, my friends, I am going to travel in the company of John Adams and Daniel Webster. Boston and New England have not lost the spirit that has made the nation great."

U. S. Senator David I. Walsh, welcoming President Roosevelt at Worcester:

"We welcome you as the brave and unfaltering leader who has led his people out of the valley of discouragement and despair to the mountain tops of hope, confidence and security. . . .

"Let me assure you that there is no doubt as to where Massachusetts stands, as in 1932 she will again emphatically accept your leadership."

Charles F. Hurley, Democratic candidate for Governor, speaking also at Worcester:

"No President in the history of our great nation has been of such service as Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He is truly the great humanitarian. We do not need to refresh our memories to recall the many pieces of humane legislation sponsored by President Roosevelt during the past three years."

Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, speaking from an automobile en route from Providence to Boston:

"'Happy days are here again, folks; happy days are here again."

John W. Haigis, Republican candidate for Governor:

"I charge that Edmund L. Dolan, the discredited city treasurer of Curley, his confederate and henchman, is a close and intimate friend of Mr. (Charles F.) Hurley.

"I charge that the officials' court records of the Suffolk Superior Court show that you, Mr. Hurley, as State Treasurer, were one of the three principal customers of Dolan's illegal and 'fraudulent scheme' Legal Securities."

Poultry Business in Canada

Annual sale of poultry and eggs by Canadian farmers brings them approximately $50,000,000.

Women Assuming Leadership In China, Radcliffe Girl Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22—Contrary to current belief, women generally control the purse strings in China, and most Chinese wives exercise authority in their homes, according to Miss Hsien-Chin Hu of Peiping, who is studying at the Radcliffe Graduate School this year. Although elders members of the family often have prevented Chinese girls from going to college, Miss Hu thinks they are beginning to see the advantages of higher education.

Educated women are holding positions of prominence in the business world, and a number are supporting families, she added. Strangely enough, Chinese women have not had to fight as hard for economic independence as western women, for they began to enter the outside world when women's rights were fairly well recognized. Well-trained women are in demand not only as teachers, heads of schools, librarians and social workers, but in business and to some extent even in public life. One is now the treasurer of a large bank.

Museum Collection

Miss Hu is concentrating in the field of museology, which deals with the systematic collection of objects for museums, their arrangement and care. China needs persons trained to administer and to safeguard its rich collections and able to interpret its educational and cultural material effectively to the public, Miss Hu believes. A graduate of Peking National University, she is working at Radcliffe in the fine arts and in anthropology to prepare herself for service in museums at home.

In a country where the great majority of people cannot read and where even the fundamentals of modern science and invention are not understood, a great educational service is possible through ingeniously arranged exhibits. The Chinese peasant's fear and suspicion of the roaring airplane or the train that screeches through the countryside can be dispelled by an exhibition of the motor and locomotive with its parts shown at work and someone to explain them in simple terms, Miss Hu hopes to see established in the rural provinces of China centers such as the Tokyo Scientific Museum, where machinery is shown at work.

Fellowship Prized

Although the number of girls being educated in China is growing, it is still small, she said. At Peking National University, there are only about 50 women students in the total enrollment of 1500. Miss Hu is one of the first two young women to receive a fellowship for foreign study from Tsinghua University, near Peiping. These fellowships are financed out of the Boxer indemnity fund and awarded on the basis of competitive examinations, two years of graduate work being required.

How munificent Miss Hu's fellowship of $1400 seems to her can be realized only by comparing it with the expenses of college education in China. Tuition at Peking National University—which ranks high academically—costs only $20 a year, with lodging included, and permission to cook one's meals in the dormitory kitchen if desired. Students' expenses range from $50 to $75 for the year.

The position of the college-trained student in Chinese national life is unique. In China, Miss Hu said, where there is only one college graduate to every 100,000 persons, the popular respect for this group is not duplicated anywhere in the world. Textbooks written five years ago are being regarded as out-of-date, she explained, and those 10 years old are obsolete.

Behind the Microphone

Five out of the six composers commissioned by the Columbia Broacasting System to write serious music for the radio have given their employer some idea of what the form and content of their compositions will be, according to Deems Taylor, composer, author and musical consultant for the network.

The six composers commissioned were Aaron Copland, Louis Gruenberg, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, Walter Piston and William Grant Still. All but Mr. Piston, who is a busy faculty member of Harvard University's music department, have announced their works. They include a musical setting for a radio drama, a symphony, a suite and an unusual number which will "blend music with spoken drama."

The only restriction which Columbia placed upon the compositions was a time limit, so that they would fit into radio's 15-minute, 30-minute and hour intervals.

* * *

Of special interest from the standpoint of radio are the plans of Roy Harris, who teaches composition in the Westminster Choir School, at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Harris has already outlined a novel composition entitled "Time Suite for Radio," devised for a half-hour program. This work will be in six movements as follows: (1). Fanfare for brass (one minute); (2), hymn—for strings, woodwinds, and horns (two minutes); (3), gigue—with woodwinds and trumpets emphasized (three minutes); (4), a march for the entire orchestra (four minutes); (5), chorale (five minutes); and in conclusion a double fugue for full orchestra lasting seven minutes.

Aaron Copland, noted pianist composer, wired Mr. Taylor: "I consider the most interesting project I could tackle for the composers' commission would be a musical setting for a short radio script. I consider this practically a new form for contemporary composers. This plan is dependent upon my finding suitable material within the next few weeks."

* * *

William Grant Still, eminent negro composer, has intimated he will create a radio drama employing speaking voices over a strong orchestral background. Mr. Still wired: "I plan to write something entirely American in character adapted to radio in a way that no major symphonic work has yet been adapted. It should appeal greatly to an American radio audience. It will be apart somewhat from the conventional forms and will consist of a series of short kaleidoscopic episodes."

Howard Hanson, who heads the Eastman School of Music, wired: "I am Writing Symphony No. 3 for the Columbia Composers' Commission and the work will be in four movements."

* * *

Louis Gruenberg, composer of the operatic score for "Emperor Jones" and on the faculty of the Chicago Musical College, wrote: "I am dreaming of an opera of about 20 minutes' duration for radio purposes only. Since this cannot but be experimental at this stage of development, I am planning to come to New York in November, in order that I may have the benefit of personal observation in the laboratories of the Columbia Broadcasting System."

All of the commissioned works are to be finished by June 1, and will be performed by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra, probably conducted by Howard Barlow, during next summer. They are to be written for the usual radio concert orchestra and their composers will be entitled to all income from publication and performance rights.

News Contest at Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Oct. 22—A "nose for news" may have a cash value to some student at Massachusetts State College this month as a result of a news-tip contest announced by the college news service. A prize for the winning tip will be furnished by Hugh P. Baker, president of the college. Rules for the contest are simple. Entries consist simply of suggestions as to possible news sources or outlines of good news stories which have not been covered before.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Oct. 24	Cherbourg	Oct. 30	Oct. 24, 1:00 pm	Oct. 24, 8:00 pm
Aquitania	Oct. 28	Southampton	Nov. 3	Oct. 27, 8:00 pm	Oct. 28, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Oct. 30	Plymouth	Nov. 4	Oct. 29, 8:00 pm	Oct. 30, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 3	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Oct. 30	Oct. 26, 4:00 pm	Oct. 26, 8:30 pm

†Australia must be specially addressed.

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AMERICAN

AIRLINES INC.

Northeastern vs. Rhode Island Under Floodlight at Brookline Tonight—8 P. M.

Night Thriller Looms As Huskies Meet Rams

Lineup for Tonight's Game

Northeastern		Rhode Island State
Meehan, le		re., D'Iorio
Bierenbroodspot, lt		rt., DiPetrillo
Kaufman, lg		rg., Allen
Freeman, c		c., Robertshaw
Bliss, rg		lg., McCarthy
Mahaffy, rt		lt., Pullano
Hartwell, re		le., Tallman
Little, qb		qb., Wright
Rook, lhb		rhb., Messina
Hart, rhb		lhb., Albanese
Connolly, fb		fb., Mudge

Referee—J. W. Mooney, Andover. Umpire—J. A. Chalmers, Middlebury. Lineman—J. L. Duffy, Boston College. Field Judge—W. F. Lane, Mass. State. Game Starts—8 p. m.

The battle of battles between two of New England's leading smaller football elevens takes place tonight under arc lights when the Huskies of Northeastern clash with the Rhode Island State Rams at Huntington Field, Kent Street, Brookline. The kick-off is scheduled for 8 o'clock.

Both teams have been primed especially for this objective contest and have been ordered by their coaches to open wide those bags of tricks which have been closed all season.

Hampered recently by wet fields neither eleven has had an opportunity to show anything but straight football, therefore, if the field is dry tonight, both clubs likely will discard their conservative tactics and show some flashy passes comvined with double and triple laterals.

Huskies Have Edge

The Huskies will go into the game a slight favorite. The home team has not lost a game in three years on its own field. Although the Rams forward wall will outweigh Northeastern's by a four-pound-a-man margin, the Huskies have proved in previous games that they are a good defensive unit.

The backfields vary by just two pounds, with Rhode Island again having that advantage, so the teams are as evenly matched in physical proportions as could be expected.

Al McCoy has in Capt. Jay Hart, Bill Little, and Jim Connolly, a smooth working backfield, with every member a triple threat. In the line, with the shifting of Reid Mahaffey to tackle, Northeastern will field tonight its heaviest possible frontier. The ends, Bill Hartwell of Medford and Frank Meehan of Belmont, are close to 190, while Mahaffey is 172 and Andy Bierenbroodspot of Lexington 189at tackles. The guards are small but active, Zenas Bliss of Wakefield weighing 160 and Arnold Kaufman of Malden at 165. Center Ralph Freeman of Everett tips the beam at 175.

In the Rams' backfield Frank Keaney has a capable quartet of ball carriers. Starting the game tonight will be the flashy Johnny Messina, former Medford High ace; Bob Hudge, Sophomore Bob Albanese, and the veteran quarterback, Jimmy Wright.

Allen Biggest Player

Lew Allen, 215-pound guard, will be the chief defensive ace of the formidable Rhode Island. Two former Somerville stars, Alden Roblee and Bill Fitch, probably will see action at some stage of the game in the Ram lineup.

Coach McCoy plans to use replacements frequently, for he believes that his reserves are capable enough to give his regulars a chance to rest. The team will be the same as that which started against St. Lawrence last week, and with which McCoy was completely satisfied.

The Rhode Island eleven has a two-year account to settle with the Huskies tonight. Two years ago, Northeastern set back the favored Rams in a surprise victory, 6—0, and last year, with Keaney's boys leading all through the game, the Huskies came through on the last play of the game to tie the score six-all.

Probably no game on Northeastern's schedule has aroused more interest in the student body. The boys were convinced when the Huskies did well against Boston College, and now they need no urging for support.

Tuffy Leemans Features Pros

Alphonse (Tuffy) Leemans, New York Giants rookie halfback who had an average of five yards a clip for ball carrying for three years at George Washington University, now leads all players in the National Football League in the sixth week of play, according to individual statistics released today. The 185-pound dynamo gained 117 yards Sunday, to oust Cliff Battles, Boston Redskins and West Virginia Wesleyan, from first place with a total of 385 yards to 367 for Battles.

Jack Manders, Chicago Bears and Minnesota, who led the point scorers two years ago, jumped into a tie for first place this week with Ralph Kercheval, Brooklyn Dodgers and Kentucky, with 20 points. Kercheval continues to be the best field-goal kicker with four successful boots, one of 50 yards.

One of the biggest gains of the week was made by Ace Gutowsky, who was born in Komolty, Russia, and played with Oklahoma City University before joining the Detroit Lions. He jumped from fourteenth to fourth in ball carrying with 252 yards, 16 yards less than Swede Hanson—Philadelphia and Temple, who is in third place behind Leemans and Battles.

Ernie Caddel, Detroit and Stanford, and Riley Smith, all-America quarterback at Alabama last year and now with Boston, rose to a tie for second place in scoring with 18 points. Battles, Bill Karr and Bill Hewitt of the Chicago Bears remained in second place over last week with the same number of points.

Ed Matesic, southpaw forward passer of Pittsburgh and formerly with University of Pittsburgh, retained his honors as the best passer of the circuit by increasing his efficiency 5 per cent. He now has completed 37 out of 64 for a total of 496 yards and a 57 per cent average. Arnold Herber, Green Bay's leading passer in 1934, who plays against Matesic Sunday, is giving Ed Danowski, New York Giants and 1935 leader, a fight for second place. He overtook Phil Sarboe, Chicago Cardinals, for third place by increasing his efficiency 7 per cent and now has 27 out of 62 for 45 per cent. Danowski, in second place, has 28 out of 60 for 46 per cent.

Another first-year man, Wayne Millner, formerly of Notre Dame and now with Boston, joined Bill Smith, Cardinals, Milt Gantenbein and Bob Monnett, Green Bay, for pass-receiving honors. All have caught 9, but Smith's 160 yards gained is 4 yards better than Gontenbein's total.

Big Six Conference Scores

Nebraska		**Kansas**	
34-Iowa State	0	19-Washburn	6
0-Minnesota	7	7-Iowa State	21
13-Indiana	9	0-Oklahoma	14
—	—	—	—
47	16	26	41
Iowa State		**Kansas State**	
0-Iowa S. T.	0	13-Fort Hays	0
0-Nebraska	34	31-Okla. A. & M.	0
21-Kansas	7	7-Missouri	7
38-Cornell C.	0	0-Marquette	13
—	—	—	—
59	41	51	20
Missouri		**Oklahoma**	
30-Cape Girardeau	0	0-Tulsa	0
7-Kansas State	7	8-Colorado	0
0-Mich. State	13	0-Texas	6
		14-Kansas	0
—	—	—	—
37	20	22	6

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Financial Page in this edition.

Around the Hub

New Field For Swimming Stars

INFORMATION at hand states that Sam Snyder and Fred Waible of Boston have entered a new promotional venture with three of the leading swimmers of the nation signed for what is to be known as "The National Professional Swimming Tours." The three signed as a nucleus of the proposed tour are Dorothy Poynton Hill, diver; Dick Degener, diver; and Lenore Kight Wingard, free-style speedster.

Wide World
Dick Degener

According to the new promoters, "Contracts are in the mails at present for several more stars of the caliber of those already signed and negotiations are under way to enlist a roster of national and world champions to the show." This sort of venture is quite new and the result will be interesting.

Two other aquatic stars have been added to the entourage in Georgia Coleman, former world diving champion and Jane Fauntz, 1932 Olympic competitor. Efforts to enlist the services of Eleanor Holm Jarrett, backstroke swimmer, who created columns of publicity during the recent Olympic Games, have not been responsive as yet.

The plan is to take the entire company on a tour of the nation. The show should be much more versatile than that given in the Bill O'Brien tennis troupes, but without competition the speed swimmers will be more handicapped than the divers. However, the genius of sport promoters, usually creates some form of spectacle and the venture opens a new field of promotion.

W. M.

U. of New Hampshire Yacht Club Organized

The newly-organized yacht club at University of New Hampshire expects to race Massachusetts Tech sailors in an intercollegiate dinghy regatta on the Charles River, Boston, Nov. 1.

Robert A. Nellson of Waltham, Mass., has been elected commodore of the club and Charles A. Maillard of Dover, N. H., vice-commodore. Two other Bay Staters were elected to office. Sylvia F. Merrill of Weymouth was chosen secretary and Herbert T. Merrill of Arlington, treasurer.

The club, formed with 100 charter members present, plans to hold its activities on Great and Little bays, which lie about two miles from the campus. It was voted to build a clubhouse on the shore of Little Bay and race throughout the winter as the water seldom freezes over.

Here and There

"Maccabees soccer team will surprise New England fans when they meet the Boston Celts at National League Park Nov. 1," said Manager Pollack . . . Their record to date on this American tour is three victories and two ties . . . This Sunday the Maccabees play a picked team of Chicago players at the White Sox Park . . . Yale downed Massachusetts State in a N. E. Intercollegiate Soccer League match on Alumni field, Amherst, yesterday, 2 to 0 . . . Salem folk will honor Wayne Millner, former all-American end at Notre Dame and now a member of the Boston Redskins, tonight at a "monster" dinner in the Saltonstall School hall; Salem.

A Year Ago

Gerald B. Lambert's appointment as commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club was confirmed at a meeting held in the Harvard Club of Boston.

Boucher Issues Warning

OTTAWA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Coach George Boucher of the Springfield Indians of the International American Hockey League said last night that if Frank Jerwa, Red Conn and Marcele Raymond do not join the club by Sunday, they would be leaving themselves open to suspention. The three have not appeared since the Indians opened practice sessions here Monday. In yesterday's practice, Gene Carrigan, a newcomer to the Indians by way of the New York Rangers, Boston Cubs and Detroit Olympics, got into action.

Two Good Reasons Why the Huskies Go Places

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Jay Hart (Left), Punter for Northeastern, Who Also Runs Back Punts, as Shown Last Saturday When He Ran 99 Yards Against the St. Lawrence Team for a Touchdown. Another Key Man in the Success of Al McCoy's Team Is Ralph Freeman (Right), Hard-Working Center Who Does a Grand Job Backing Up the Line

New England Sidelines

DARTMOUTH wound up its strenuous practice sessions for the Harvard game yesterday with a long passing drill and a workout on the scrimmage machines. By the way the coaches worked the Big Green squad, it was evident that Dartmouth is going to give everything it has against the Crimson.

* * *

Regardless of the fact that the Army ran up such an impressive score against Harvard last week, Coach Earl Blaik feels that Dick Harlow's men are capable of playing much better football than that displayed against the Cadets. The Hanover team looks for a hard game, but expects to be on the victory side.

* * *

Coach Harlow sent his squad through a lively practice session yesterday which was comprised mainly of snappy signal drills. Those who witnessed the boys in action said the team was full of pep and there was no trace of discouragement among members of the team.

* * *

The coaches have made several changes in the lineup and it is expected that Joe Nee, shifted from the guard to the tackle squad Tuesday, will get the starting call against Dartmouth Saturday. Mike Adlis and Ken Booth, tackles, and Don Daughters, end, returned to practice yesterday after being on the sidelines.

* * *

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts juggled his backfield around yesterday with Bennie Collier, former all-scholastic quarterback triple threat at Lynn Classical, and Paul Philpott, Roslindale, looming as the potential starters against Williams College, Saturday.

* * *

The Jumbo coaches concentrated on blocking and tackling in yesterday's workout at the Medford Oval. Coach Manly will conclude preparations for the Williams game this afternoon, at which time the starting lineup for Saturday will be announced.

* * *

If pre-game forecasts and scouts' reports mean anything the air should be well filled with pigskins at the Beehive next Sunday when the Syracuse Braves come here in an attempt to knock the Shamrocks out of the undefeated class.

* * *

According to information forwarded to Coach George Kenneally from the New York State stronghold, a revamped eleven and a strong one will take the field against the Boston team.

* * *

Boston University wound up its practice sessions yesterday in preparation for undefeated Villanova at Pennsylvania with a long scrimmage. The Terriers are confident that they will give Villanova plenty to think about. Pat Hanley will be able to field the best eleven since the season opened.

* * *

Although there is still some doubt whether Capt. Roy Thompson will be able to play, Eddie Graham and Low Blazynski are reported as fit and will add to the B. U. offense. The team will have a short workout this afternoon before leaving for Providence at 5 o'clock where it will board the boat for New York city, from whence it will entrain for the Quaker city tomorrow morning.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Hockey's Next Season

ABOUT a month from now the professional hockey league season of 1936-37 will be well under way, and from then until the last of the play-off games has ended, followers of that great winter sport will have plenty to interest them. The National Hockey League, as the only major organization in the United States and Canada, will naturally receive most of the attention; but it is expected that this year will find much more interest being taken in the affairs of the International Hockey League and Canadian-American Hockey League than has been the case in some time. The new alliance which has been formed by these two minor organizations should certainly prove both interesting to hockey fans and profitable to the clubs involved. Close students of the sport are also expecting that the amateur side of the game will show an increase with the new International Amateur Hockey League, composed of three Minneapolis and two Canadian teams, doing much to increase interest in the sport in that section of the country.

International
Frank Calder
President, N. H. L.

Many Changes in the Majors

This winter will see many changes in the affairs of the National Hockey League. The Boston Bruins will be in the hands of new owners for the first time since they entered the organization some 13 years ago. The ownership of the New York Americans also appears to be destined for new hands, as the league authorities have taken over the franchise of that club and will operate it until new owners are found. This action is meeting with some opposition from the former owners; but as the club is reported as quite heavily in debt, and the league assumed its franchise because of failure to pay the league money owed it, it looks as if the only way the former owners could get back the franchise would be to come to terms with the N. H. L.

Rules Have Been Changed

But changes in club ownership will not interest the hockey fans half as much as will the changes which have been made in the rules. To me the most interesting of the changes is the one which limits the number of assists that can be credited with a single goal to two. The way the scorers have been awarding assists in past years has been nothing but a joke. It is my opinion that, while praising the limiting of assists to two, the rule makers should have gone still further and reduced the number to one. The other changes were made in an effort to speed up the game.

The Minor-League Alliance

How the new alliance between the two minor leagues is going to work out is a question; but it looks as if both of these organizations would find things more profitable than in the past few years. The dropping of Windsor, London, Rochester and Detroit has reduced the International circuit to four teams, while the withdrawal of Boston has reduced the Can-Am to the same number. The new interlocking schedule is going to result in bringing many new faces to the various sities in the two circuits to the benefit of attendance, and reduction in the number of clubs should result in the surviving teams being stronger. It is my opinion that if the authorities in all of these organizations see that the games are conducted with a view to producing the best hockey possible and keeping objectionable features, such as excessive roughness, riding of the referee and undesirable action on the part of the spectators, down to a minimum, professional hockey will have one of the most successful seasons it has known since the boom time of some five or six years ago.

Ten Eyck Leaves Rutgers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 21 (AP)—Edward H. Ten Eyck, coach of rowing at Rutgers University, will leave here Nov. 15 to become assistant to his father, the veteran James A. (Big Jim) Ten Eyck, head coach at Syracuse University. Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers, announced Ten Eyck's resignation today. Ten Eyck said he was "very sorry to leave New Brunswick' but "could not afford to pass up the Syracuse opportunity." He came to Rutgers in the spring of 1933 when rowing was re-established after a lapse of more than 30 years. His varsity crew won the mid-America regatta in 1935 and the Dad Vail trophy in 1935 and again this year.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

DURHAM, N. C.—Although his Duke Blue Devils are highly rated favorites in Saturday's game with Tennessee, Coach Wallace Wade has his fingers crossed against the "Knoxville Jinx." In all his years at Alabama and Duke, a Wade-coached team has never beaten Tennessee in the Vols' own back yard at Knoxville.

* * *

MILWAUKEE—Buzz Buivid is still pitching strikes with the pigskin. Statistics of his 1936 performance to date, demonstrating that the Marquette passer has lost none of his throwing effectiveness, show him with a total of 29 passes completed in 52 tries, for a gain of 423 yards. Five of his heaves were touchdown tosses.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Around the "Ivy League" the word is going, "Give Yale an inch and it'll take a touchdown." The Elis had seven scoring chances in their games with Cornell, Penn and Navy, and capitalized on every one.

* * *

NEW YORK—The tales preceding St. Mary's Galloping Gaels eastward, which have Les Groux able to throw a pass anywhere up to 100 yards, caused local scribes to start wondering if the Polo Grounds would be large enough for the Fordham game Saturday. They're beginning to wonder if the Gael pitcher might forget his own strength and heave some of his forwards into the right field stands, as Mel Ott does it with his bat for the Giants during the baseball season.

* * *

DETROIT—Any time is touchdown time for Detroit's Titians. In two games so far this season they've scored three touchdowns after the whistle has blown. The scoring play was under way on each occasion when regulation time ended, and, under the rules, was allowed to proceed. One was on a long pass, and the other two were on interceptions of opposition overheads.

* * *

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dave Colwell of Loveland, Colo., first string fullback and star punter on the Yale football team, underwent an operation early this morning and is lost to the Eli squad for the remainder of the season.

Officials at the New Haven hospital said the player's condition was "quite satisfactory."

Colwell, a junior, has played both in the backfield and line at Yale but this season apparently had the fullback berth grimly clinched, appearing in the starting lineup of the three Eli games this fall.

Coach "Ducky" Pond was not available for comment on the loss to his squad but athletic association officials expressed the opinion Tony Mott, who performed well in a kicking role against Navy last Saturday, would make a likely replacement.

1936 World Sports in Review

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Story of the Olympic Games

Chapter Three

In which the balance of power in international sport is seen to be readjusted with a flourish—Germany emerges as "top" nation for 1936—psychological contrasts in training are considered—and a bird's-eye view of the Olympic medal winners shows the situation in world sport today.

BERLIN—The balance of power in international sport has been readjusted with a flourish in 1936. And the new situation is mirrored faithfully in the results of the Olympic Games that, for one resplendent fortnight last summer, made Berlin the hub of the sporting universe.

The most arresting thing we see, in a review of all that happened here then, is Germany's appearance in a new role—as the "all-round" champion country. This distinction forms the reward for a co-ordinated national effort by German athletes of both sexes, under the direction of the German Ministry of Sport.

Three years ago their preparation for the 1936 Games began and it proceeded systematically until the very best talent in the country had been brought to the top for special intensive training in the months immediately preceding the 1936 festival. Germany's team for the Games was a team in the fullest sense of the word—a unit actuated by intense patriotic fervor and combined resolve, spurred on by authority, and conscious that it had the full sympathetic force of an admiring nation behind it. Everything was for the Fatherland—a matter of national prestige on the international sporting front.

Formidable in All Sports

The great strength of the German team lay in its uniformly high standard of attainment. It was not like the American, which depended upon track and field athletes for most of its medals; the Hungarian, relying chiefly on fencers; the Japanese, upon swimmers. The Germans were formidably represented in all branches of sports. Here and there they had spectacular runs of success—in the equestrian competitions, for example, in gymnastics, women's athletics and, rather surprisingly, in rowing. But their 89 medals came from a wide field—17 of the 20 sections of the program. In addition, Germany obtained five first places in the arts competitions, five seconds and two thirds.

The medal winners in the non-athletic part of the Games were the first to be crowned with laurels in the mighty stadium. The countries whose flags were hoisted for the "Ceremonies Olympique Protocolaire" on this account were:

Country	Medals Won SG	S	B
Germany	5	5	2
Italy	1	4	..
Austria	1	1	2
Finland	1	..	..
Switzerland	1	..	..
Poland	..	1	2
U. S. A.	..	1	..
Japan	..	..	2
Belgium	..	..	1
Czechoslovakia	..	..	1
Sweden	..	..	1

SG—Silver Gilt. S—Silver. B—Bronze

The United States retained its proud record as "top nation" for men's track and field athletics—always the outstanding feature of the Games. If points had been awarded on the basis of 10 for a first, 5 for a second place, 4 for a third, and so on, the Americans would have been away up, sky-high, with a total of 203; Finland would have ranked second with 80¼; Germany would have come third with 65¾ (50¾ of them from field events); Japan, fourth (47 13-22); Great Britain, fifth (43 1-11); Canada, sixth (22 1-11); Italy, seventh (19 13-22); Sweden, eighth (18 1-11); Holland, ninth (11); New Zealand, tenth (10).

The quaint fractions are due to the fact that 11 people tied for third place in the pole vault.

Germany dominated the situation in women's track and field competition, and would have had a total of 49½ points against America's 22 1-3, Poland's 14, Italy's 13 and the 10 of Great Britain and Hungary.

Japan Ranks Fourth

But the track and field section of the Games did more than just emphasize the pre-eminence of America (thanks in great measure to her Negro athletes) and the rise of Germany to supremacy in feminine athletics. It showed also the advent of Japan as a formidable power in other sports besides swimming. A Japanese enjoyed the high honor of winning the Marathon race, with a compatriot two places behind him; another ran with great distinction against the invincible Finns in the 10,000 meters, and members of the Nipponese team took away medals (one a silver gilt for first place) in field events. It certainly seems to indicate a change in the situation in international athletics when Japan ranks a most impressive fourth in Olympic merit and Great Britain a rather unimpressive fifth.

That brings us to a contrast in training systems. How the Japanese train is (in a slang phrase) nobody's business. How the British train, generally speaking, is also nobody's business. Only, as applied to them, it is not a slang phrase. The Japanese, with a truly American (or should one now say, Germanic) thoroughness and detailed care in coaching, work, and work, and work, and work. With unrelenting seriousness and tense application. The British (or rather those of them who are financially able to do so) have themselves trained privately or train themselves. It is indeed a fact that the officials who accompanied the British track and field team to Berlin (and there were plenty of them) did not include a single coach, appointed as such.

Appropos the subject of differing approaches to the matter of international competition may be cited the performances of J. C. Zabala and Ernest Harper in the Marathon. The Argentinian (victor in the race of 1932 at Los Angeles) trained on the scene for the Games in Berlin for nearly a year, so keen was he to retain his laurels. But Harper trained in the north of England, when the day's manual work was done, and at week ends. Under the searching test of the race Zabala retired at 26 kilometers. Harper finished a strong second.

Thoroughness Carries Day

From this particular instance it would be possible to make a generalization in completely the wrong direction. Other things being equal (and in certain cases other things not being equal), thoroughness of preparation carries the day. And along with the 1936 interpretation of thoroughness, as applied to international competition, comes a bridging in various ways of the gap between what a star amateur athlete is required to do by popular demand and what he can afford to do with his own unaided means. Formerly the bridging had been a private or semi-private affair. Now, in certain countries, the Government takes a hand.

The results of the 1936 Olympic Games form a vivid illustration of the way in which sport has spread throughout the world and the general standard of performance has been improved. Do you realize that 32 of the 51 countries represented in the 1936 Olympic Games possess athletes capable of getting in among the medals here, where the level of achievement was so extremly high that Olympic records fell in rapid sequence, with several "world's best" improved upon as well?

Where exactly did the medals go? In my zeal to be the first to answer that question I prepared for The Christian Science Monitor in the still watches of the Olympic night—the day being sufficiently occupied, thank you—a tabulation which reveals exactly what happened in all sections of the Olympic program. No reflection upon the reader's intelligence is intended by the explanation that a medal for first place is indicated, thus, 1 — —; for second place thus, — 1 —, and for third place thus, — — 1.

Entitled "Who Won What?" this statistical epitome affords, so to say, a bird's-eye view of the present-day international sporting situation as revealed by the competitions in the 1936 Olympic Games. See the accompanying five column table.

	Germany	United States	Hungary	Italy	Finland	France	Sweden	Japan	Holland	Great Britain	Austria	Czechoslovakia	Argentina	Estonia	Egypt	Switzerland	Canada	Norway	Turkey	India	New Zealand	Poland	Denmark	Latvia	Jugoslavia	Roumania	South Africa	Mexico	Belgium	Australia	Philippines	Portugal
Association Football	-			1--							-1.-							--1														
Athletics—Men	3.2.6	12.7.4		-2.2	3.5.2		--2	2.2.3	--2	2.3.-						-1.-	-1.1				1.--			--1					--1	--1	
Athletics—Women	2.2.3	2.--	1.--	1.--						-2.-							--2					-2.1										
Basketball		1.--															-1.-										-1					
Boxing	2.2.1	--1.1	1.--	1.1.-	1.--	2.--	--1						1.1.2	-1.-				--1.1						--1			-1.-	--1				
Canoeing	2.3.2	--1				-1.-	1.-1		--3		3.3.1	2.1.-					1.1.1															
Cycling	2.-1			-1.-		3.2.2			1.2.-	--1						-1.1												--1			
Fencing	--1.2		3.-1	4.3.2		-2.1	1.--				--1																					
Field Hockey	-1-								--1											1.--												
Gymnastics	6.1.6		--1		1.-1							1.1.-			1.6.2									1.-								
Handball	1--										-1.-				--1																	
Horsemanship	6.1.-	-1.-	--1			-1.-	--1		-1.-	--1	--1											-1.-	--1			-1.-						--3
Modern Pentathlon	1--	-1.-		--1																												
Pony Polo										-1.-			1.--															--1				
Rowing	5.1.1	1.-1		-2.-		--2				1.1.-	-1.-		--1			-1.1						--1	-1.-									
Shooting	1.2.-		-1.-			--1	1.-1											1.--				--1										
Swimming—Men	-1.1	4.5.1	1.-1					3.2.5																								
Swimming—Women	-2.2	2.2.4						1.--	4.1.-				-1.-																			
Water Polo	-1-		1.--																									--1				
Weight Lifting	1.2.2	1.--				1.--					1.--	-1		--1	2.1.2																	
Wrestling (Free Style)	-1.2	1.3.-	2.--		1.-2	1.--	1.1.1					-1.-		1.1.-			--1	--1															
Wrestling (Greco-Roman)	-2.3		1.-1		1.1.1		3.2.1					-1.-		1.-2				1.--						-1.-								
Yachting	1.1.1			1.--			-1.1		1.-1	1.-1								-2.-														
Totals	33.26.30	34.20.13	10.1.5	8.9.5	7.6.6	7.6.6	6.5.9	6.4.8	6.4.7	4.7.2	4.6.3	3.5.-	2.2.3	2.2.3	2.1.3	1.9.5	1.3.5	1.3.2	1.-1	1.--	1.--	-3.3	-2.3	-1.1	-1.-	-1.-	-1.-	--3	--2	--1	--1	--1

Nations that sent competitors to the games but are not represented among the medal winners are: Greece, Afghanistan, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Iceland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, Peru and Uruguay.

N. Y. Yankees Stay In Gridiron Race

American Pro Football League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Boston	5	0	56	16	1.000
New York	4	1	50	25	.800
Cleveland	1	1	26	9	.500
Pittsburgh	2	2	57	52	.500
Brooklyn	0	3	25	44	.000
Syracuse	0	5	25	93	.000

Result Oct. 21

New York 7, Pittsburgh 6.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The New York Yankees last night maintained second place in the American Professional Football League by defeating the Pittsburgh Americans, 7-6, at the Yankee Stadium.

Both scores were made by passes in the final minutes of play. Pittsburgh scored first on a 15-yard pass, Keeble to Smith. A few minutes later, Clancy passed 15 yards over the goal line to Strong for the New York score. Strong kicked the winning point.

The game was delayed 10 minutes at this point when thousands of fans overran the field. They got off the field only when the grand standers roared and police shoved them beyond the side lines. Snyder failed to convert on Pittsburgh's scoring pass. The game ended with the ball in the Yankees' possession on Pittsburgh's 30-yard line.

Hammond Centuries Again

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 22 (AP)—Walter Hammond, Gloucestershire star, scored his second century of the Marylebone Cricket Club's Australian tour in as many games, when he hit 107 against a combined West Australia eleven today. At the end of the first day's play the tourists had made 420 for 6 wickets. Three thousand spectators saw visiting batsmen treat the Aussie bowling with scant respect. Hammond hit three sixes and 13 fours. Last week against another West Australian team he made 141.

Cotton Will Be Eligible

BERKHAMSTED, Eng. (AP)—Henry Cotton will be eligible to represent Great Britain in the Ryder Cup golf matches against the United States next year. Cotton, winner of the 1934 British open title, will return to England Jan. 1 after four years with the Waterloo Club in Belgium, to become professional at the Ashridge Club near here.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Charles (Gabby) Hartnett, Cubs catcher, named National League's most valuable player.

College Soccer Results

Brown 1, Army 1.
Yale 3, Mass. State 0.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Only a Gipsy Girl

By May Wynne

Chapter One

"PENNY! Penny! Where's Penny?" Pernillia Lee heard the familiar cry as she dashed round a corner of the Docks road, in London, charging full tilt into a tall, slim girl in the uniform of a Guide captain, and sending her staggering backward.

"I say—sorry!"

Aline Grant, guider, saw before her the darkest, merriest imp of a girl, of about her own age, a red beret set aslant on her black curls, black eyes brimming with laughter, rosy cheeks dimpling, while Penny, in her turn, surveyed the fair-haired stranger questioningly, and straightway liked those friendly blue eyes.

"It doesn't matter a bit," said Miss Grant. "We were both in a hurry! I'm the new guider for the Third Eldon Dock Company. I was told to come to a social hut in Latimer street, East London, and I'm not sure—"

"Our street," said Penny cheerfully, "I'll take you along. We heard 'bout the guides. There's a crowd of girls all waiting. Youngsters—mostly thirteens. You'll have to sort 'em. I know 'cos I was a guide when I was a kid."

"I've never run an English company," said Aline. "I was a Girl Scout captain in America. I hail from New York. I wonder—could you help—?"

First Encounter

She was looking at the crowd of tousle-headed, ragged little lassies outside the door of the Latimer Social Club Room, and, plucky though she was, her heart failed her.

"Straight, I'll help!" laughed Penny, and waved gaily to another group of girls gathered near a lamp post halfway down the drab street of squalid little houses.

"They're waiting to see if I'll go to the pictures," she explained, "but the old woman won't let me off twice in one week. You're different. You ask her—here she comes!"

Aline Grant looked in some dismay at the hard featured woman who came striding along the pavement.

"Here—you!" the woman called to Penny, "get along in and take baby and the little uns along to the Gardens. There's Bob wanting his supper, and—"

"Please," pleaded Aline, taking in the situation, "will you spare—Penny—for one hour? I'm strange here—the new guide captain—and —"

She slipped a coin into the grimy hand, and Mrs. Lee slouched off, while Penny, beaming, dived into the crowd of would-be guides.

She was business-like and practical now, sending off this one and that one; beckoning in those of the right age, and then banging at the door for "Polly" to open.

"Polly's the caretaker," she told her new friend. "I'll keep the boys off—they plays up Polly—but they're afraid of me."

Helping Out

It was an experience for Aline, who wondered during the next hectic hour what she would have done without Penny.

When the parade was over she looked in vain for her lieutenant, for Penny was in the street making up for lost time.

But she did not go home. The "old woman" would be cross, and she wanted some one to whom she could tell everything. She found Rube, the boy who from toddling days had shared with her his candies and fought in her defense.

At fifteen, red-haired Rube had a big responsibility. He had no parents now, and Dinah, aged four, was his sole charge. Penny helped. Every morning at five o'clock she made her way up the stairs to the one back-room home to wash and dress Dinah, and on her return from work she would undress her and put her to bed. If her stepmother wanted her, Dinah had to wait.

She had waited tonight and was sleepy. Her golden curls were tangled and two thin little fists were dug into her eyes.

Penny took off her coat—she had to handle it carefully for it was the only one she possessed—and having got the little girl into bed, sat by her side until Rube arrived.

When at last it was time to go, Rube put his hand on her shoulder.

"What a pal you are, Penny," he said. "One day I'll make it up to you; straight I will."

But Penny only laughed and shook him off.

"I love that kid," she said. "It's a bit of fun helping to look after her." And only Rube guessed how Penny had to "pay" for her bit of fun with abuse and bullying from her stepmother.

Penny vaulted over a boy who was stooping to tie his bootlace on the pavement, and alighted outside the hut door where she found Polly watching for her.

"If you ain't just india-rubber. Pernillia!" said Polly. Penny began to laugh, but ceased at sight of the caretaker's worried face.

"What's the matter, Poll?" she asked. But the woman shook her head.

Bob and Mitsie

"It's those children," she said, "your young Bob and Mitsie. Got in without a word. Walked in as big as life and has just driven us all silly. Impertinence—just that—audacious. Chasin' round, teasing them Guides, getting under the canteen and making fun of the lady.

"Showing us up proper, they are, and me telling her the folks weren't too bad at all in this street. But there it is. That Mitsie—she makes me fair mad. You go in, Penny, and see what's to do. The Guides is gone and the lady would be gone, but Mitsie is playing her up, walking round with her gloves, and then her tashy case."

"I'll settle them," cried Pernillia, and ran on into the hall.

She found Captain Aline holding on to Bobbie and pleading with him, while Mitsie danced a wild gipsy dance, balancing the attaché case deftly on her head.

Penny swooped, seized the case, and led the shrieking Mitsie to the door. Bob followed, and the two fled squealing, while Penny faced Captain Aline.

"You get along down the street," she urged, "or the old woman will be shouting. I didn't touch that kid 'cept to show her out, but she'll make a tale. Don't you worry. I'm big enough to hold my own." And she smiled—a radiant smile in answer to Aline Grant's eager gratitude.

"Put it there," said Penny, holding out her left hand, and Captain Aline's hand-shake said plainly, "This is friendship."

Penny drew a deep breath. All at once life was transformed—by a handshake, and the knowledge of service rendered.

The two made their way to the corner of the street where a passing tram soon carried the new friend out of sight.

Then Penny walked back to No. 12, head erect and heart beating quickly.

A friend! It was good to know. Of course she had Rube—but this tall, blue-eyed stranger was different—someone to bring inspiration.

Mrs. Lee was waiting for her as she knew she would be. From afar the neighbors stood at their street doors, watching and whispering.

Mrs. Lee became dramatic before such an audience.

At No. 12

"You touches my children," she stormed, "you throws 'em out of that there Hut where they've better right to be than you; you dares threaten 'em, and bully 'em, making their innercent lives a time of suff'ring.

"But I've a mother's feelings, I have, and I won't stand for it. So out you goes, Per-nil-lia. Here's your clothes, so don't say I robs you. Here's two shilling out of my own pocket, but darken my doors you will not. Out you go—and never shall you enter this home again."

Pernillia gasped, dumfounded. Turned out—turned out, with a drizzle of rain falling and nowhere to go!

She realized that for months her stepmother had wished to be rid of her, and had used this incident for an excuse.

The door of No. 12 Latimer Street, closed with a bang. The women who had been watching had vanished from sight, not wishing to take sides in a street quarrel.

Rube would know nothing of this, being out at his club now. There was no one she could turn to, unless she knocked up Gran Ellis in the next street. But the old woman had but one room, and it was small and crowded.

Penny wrung her hands.

"Lord," she whispered, "I'm alone—and I'm only a kid girl. But I know you'll help me; so that's all at present. Amen."

From an upper window she heard Mitsie and Bob jeering and laughing, but she paid no heed. She was sure she would find a lodging and be cared for on her great adventure. Only she wished she could have taken Dinah and Rube along too!

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I say—sorry!"

A Victorian Girlhood Diary

A DIP into other ways and other days is provided by a recently published diary of a young girl of the late seventies, "She Wrote It All Down," by Mary Ames Cushman. (Scribners, $2.)

When she was 11, Mamie left the Middle West with her family for a visit to Europe that was to last for four years and include sojourns in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Russia and Germany. Her diary is doubly delightful, in that while it is depicting an era in which there were manners and conventions more circumspect than those prevailing today where young ladies are concerned, it also reveals the character of a girl of exceptional wit, perception and instinctive taste. And all of this at a time when her viewpoint was still naturally naïve and romantic.

On her way to Glasgow Mamie visited Dublin and there writes: "All at once it commenced raining as usual, and my hat blew off and got muddy." In Scotland she saw a mausoleum and Hamilton palace the same day, finding that the former "looked sad." The palace "did not look like much either."

A Conflict of Queens

Speaking of one of her ancestors who fought in the Battle of Hastings she remarks, "To be a gentleman then you had to fight, and to be a lady you had to sit in a Castle tower and do tapestry'" Then she went to Holyrood, "where the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots lived. Queen Elizabeth cut off her head. People were so mean in those days." She found the abbeys to be all ruins . . . "but I like ruins. They are prettier than things when they are new."

Mamie was in Edinburgh the day Queen Victoria unveiled the memorial to the Prince Consort. ". . . the Queen had on a long black silk dress, and a black bonnet with a white feather. I was disappointed she did not have on her crown, but I just fell in love with her anyway."

In Paris school days so filled her life that for five months Mamie neglected her diary. Then came confidences about her efforts to adjust herself to others and her many little conquests of self. A most ingratiating picture of a charming girl arises by implication from these pages. She writes one evening that she is lonesome, but before the page is done "Maude and Maria have come in, it is not quite so lonesome." She found the etiquette class so dull she nearly went to sleep.

In Cologne she was disappointed that the air did not smell "nice and sweet." She relishes an account of her mother's vigorous objections to a charge on the hotel bill for a view of the falls at Giesbach, while they were illuminated.

A Bright Companion

About this time she remarks: "I sometimes wish actually that I had no conscience, and other times I am thankful it is so strong within me." Her older friend Violet "showed me 'her' handsome officer, who is indeed very handsome and dreadfully tall."

In another connection she says: "What an awful peculiar thing is the human being!" The next day, perhaps, the mood has passed and she writes: "I commenced a letter to Matha today, but did not finish it, for not having anything to say." Soon the serious question is discussed "if men were superior to women or the reverse. T. G. says men ought to be superior, but they are not. I think they are, for their ideas are not so small and petty, but a woman is more self-sacrificing."

Here we part with Mamie, her story only partly told, commending her as a bright companion to any reader of her book.

Today Mamie is Mrs. Ames Cushman. Charlotte Cushman, one of America's greatest actress of tragedy, was her husband's aunt. The grown up Mamie has long been a leader in the civic and philanthropic as well as the social activities of St. Louis.

A girlhood acquaintance says of her: "Mary Ames was the only girl in a large boarding school which I attended who was (as far as I knew) in search of unseen verities. I see the beginnings of it in this book. She seeks life and its meanings. She feels after goodness and finds the way 'hard.' She analyzes her own thoughts and passes judgment upon the occasional jealousies, flashes of selfish ambition, and the infrequent thoughts of unkindness which pass through her mind.

Beginnings of a Quest

"She is full of pure romance, admiration for literary attainments, and is quick in 'the dividing asunder' of good and evil. In the book are recorded the beginnings of what I saw and loved in the older girl, which are now apparent in the woman, who is still questing for the ideal Truth. She has had romance, but it did not satisfy. She has had social prominence, but it has not filled her life. She has had literary attainment, but it is not sufficient. She is a leader among the activities of women in the effort to extend and vitalize their ventures into the larger life; in the education of women as to the use of their new freedom; but still she is questing, with an eye ever toward still greater unfoldment of life—toward the supreme goal of spirituality. As one loves, in the spring, the first tender mist of green that veils the barren trees, so do we love the first appearing of those aspirations after loveliness which dawn in the human mind, whether they come in youth or appear later in the adult mind. In this book we find these delicate traceries in the mind of a child.

"Besides this first vital interest, there is a secondary interest in the book—that which brings before the readers the customs, habits, and conventions of the interesting time now passed away of which and in which she writes—a child's-eye view of foreign scenes and manners so interestingly different."

Answers to Books of the Bible Puzzle

1. Romans. 2. Esther. 3. Malachi. 4. Ruth. 5. Hosea. 6. Amos. 7. Nahum. 8. Micah.

From the Old Curiosity Shop

ONE of the first models to be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution when the United States Patent Office disposed of its old original models was the sewing machine Elias Howe invented in 1846.

So many bulky contraptions had collected in the patent office since 1790 that the building became known throughout America as "Old Curiosity Shop." Visitors to the headquarters found themselves stumbling over crates of thing-a-ma-bobs and jig-a-marandis. They overflowed the bins and filled an old livery stable to the roof. No filing system could possibly keep track of them.

Congress dictated that they be returned to their owners as much as possible, while the really worthwhile things went to Smithsonian. Now, instead of requiring models to issue a patent, neat India ink drawings are the only requirement, and the smaller the better.

Praise But No Custom

Howe's sewing machine was a device to which he devoted nearly a lifetime of work, yet nothing but disappointment met his efforts to popularize the discovery. While he was working on it, Mrs. Howe often reproached him for wasting his time.

"No one can improve on the fingers the Lord bestowed for such purposes," she asserted.

Finally it was finished and it worked. Everywhere Howe gained praise, but no customers. Journeymen tailors eyed the device with suspicion. Might it not take their jobs away? Tailoring establishments could not be persuaded to use one for fear of the trouble it might stir up. The more improvements made on the machine, the greater seemed Howe's difficulties.

What was the matter? Hadn't he overheard his employer tell an inventor once not to bother with inventing a knitting machine, but to get busy on a sewing machine?

It was shortly after this conversation between a Lowell cotton factory executive and a fellow inventor that Howe gave up his job and spent days and nights working on the problem. His father took care of the little family until one night fire destroyed his shop and deprived him of his income. A kind schoolmate took over the responsibility for a winter.

The Machine Takes Hold

Howe's patent was obtained in 1846, but having no success with sales he moved to England with his family, only to have one who had promised to sponsor his activities there and pay him a weekly salary, back down on the agreement.

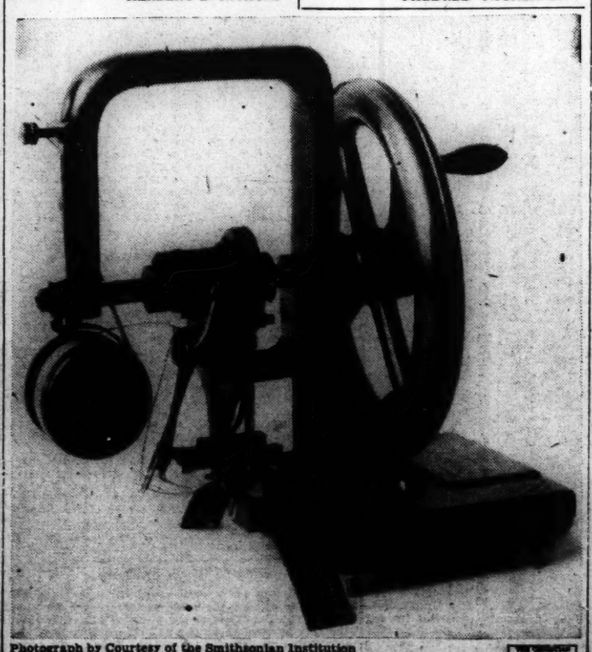
Returning to America he sold everything he had, even his patent papers. All the household goods were lost in a storm at sea.

With less than a dollar in his pocket when he landed in New York, so the story goes, he found that during his absence the sewing machine had taken hold. Several manufacturers were busy supplying a growing demand.

Howe persuaded his father to mortgage the old homestead and with this money they brought suit against those infringing on his rights. Singers had improved the original machine in the meantime and several others were engaged in a bitter fight to obtain sole manufacturing rights. Eventually they decided to co-operate and settled with Howe for a royalty of $5 on every machine sold.

The last 10 years of Howe's life brought him great wealth. At one time his royalties amounted to between $4000 and $5000 daily. But the battle had been so long and hard it seemed he could derive little joy from any occupation but the fashioning of mechanical things.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS



Photograph by Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

Elias Howe's First Sewing Machine

Widening Ripples

Into a pool of deep, gray silence
dropped
a bit of laughter,
sparkling and gay;
and the ripples from that bit of
laughter,
ever spreading outward,
brightened many a silent day.

MILDRED NICKERSON

A 'Lasses Lickin' in the Hills

ON A pleasant afternoon in early fall we drove slowly along the narrow, winding road which led us ever deeper and farther back into the beautiful hill country of one of the southern mountain states in the United States.

The road had become a mere trail of grass-grown ruts and worn stones, along which our valiant little car made slow progress. Frequently the way led over the rocky bed of a small stream, where our gas-driven wheels splashed the water so noisily that it seemed a rude and boisterous interruption to the unruffled tranquility of these quiet hills, drowsing in the golden sunshine.

Our destination was a "holler" up on Shoestring Fork of Lost Creek, where Uncle Kiah Hardwick and his wife Aunt Aramenta ("Aunt Minty" to all of us who love her) live serenely in the rambling old log house which Uncle Kiah's grandfather built long before Civil War days.

Aunt Minty has inherited the old family loom, and upon it she weaves unusually lovely blankets, using wool which Uncle Kiah clips from their own sheep and which she cards and spins on winter evenings about the open fire place, in the hickory logs' cheery glow which affords the only light in the room.

In summer she dyes the wool with dyes concocted from roots, leaves, and barks; and finally she weaves it into the brilliant Roman striped blankets which we so much admire and one of which we fondly hoped to persuade her to sell to us this day.

We had passed no one along the road, and had begun to surmise that the hill folk as well as their hills must be off drowsing somewhere in the langourous air, when suddenly upon rounding the knob of Buck Horn mountain we came upon a scene of great activity.

Crushing the Cane

Here much was being accomplished, although it was all being carried on in the easygoing unhurried manner that is proper in the hill country. On the level bottom-land at the foot of the mountain a sugar cane mill was in operation and the tang of the sweet boiling cane juice filled the air. As we drew near we were met by a cheery chorus of, "Howdy folks! Come on over an taste the 'lasses!"

So we parked our car and went over to watch proceedings; for the Thatcher family was making its winter's supply of "'lasses" and every member was joyously co-operating.

The cane mill had been hauled to the spot on the frame of an old wagon, upon which it still rested now that the grinding process was in operation. We were interested to see the mill which consisted of two almost touching cylindrical grinders with vertical grooves down which the cane juice ran. At the top of each cylinder or grinder was a small gear which meshed with a larger gear placed above the cylinders, and to which larger gear a long white oak pole was fastened. A mule, hitched to the outer end of the pole traveled round and round, thus supplying motive power to this primitive mill, the like of which has been used in the hills ever since the cane crops were first harvested there many generations ago.

Freelin Thatcher sat at one side of the mill feeding into it the long, leaf-stripped cane stalks heaped in a high pile at his side. He pushed them in between the grinders which, in turning, crushed the cane, thus freeing the juice which ran down the grooves of the grinders and into a large pail hung from the wagon frame immediately below the cylinders.

At the opposite side of the mill sat Freelin's wife Dulsey, busily seizing the crushed pulp as it pushed through the grinders, and tossing it to one side to increase the already great pile there of this fragrant, fresh-smelling substance. As we stood watching the busy, peaceful scene, from down the narrow field along the creek came two wagons loaded with more long cane stalks.

Grandpappy Thatcher

Turning about we walked over to one side, but a few feet away from the mule, patiently trudging its circular path, to a long shallow pan in which the cane juice bubbled and boiled, resting on a stove built of stones and clay. When we marveled at the size and excellence of the stove, Grandpappy Thatcher, who presided over the evaporation process, remarked, "Yes, a body kin make a right handy stove outen rocks an' clay, effen be, he sets his mind ter hit."

We watched Grandpappy as he stirred the bubbling, seething mass in the many partially separated compartments of this pan, which was about six feet long, four feet wide, and four or five inches high. All down its length at four-inch intervals were placed partitions extending from one side across to within four inches of the opposite side, the partitions alternating in the side to which they were attached—one being fastened to the right side with open space at left, the next to the left side with open space at right, thus making a serpentine lane through which the heavy juice was constantly pushed and shoved to prevent its becoming scorched.

The implement with which Grandpappy stirred was a long-handled hoe-like affair of about the same width as the compartments. Another long-handled ladlelike implement was used to skim off the green, foamy scum that formed on top of the mass.

At that end of the pan under which a slow fire burned steadily, there was a spigot where the golden brown product, full worthy of the delectable name of "'lasses," was drawn off when considered thick enough; while at the opposite end more fresh juice was poured into the pan. Grandpappy Thatcher said that the evaporation process took from six to eight hours and sometimes lasted far into the night.

As the cooking went on, Grandma Thatcher, or "Aunt Polly," as she was affectionately called by everyone, vigorously waved a leafy branch over the pan and alertly kept at a distance all flying insects attracted by the sweet, pungent odors.

The Thatcher children, young Freelin and Spicy, were kept busy bringing wood and replenishing the fire; while from the edge of the activity several younger children shyly came forward to regard us, each gripping a small, wooden, spoonlike paddle with which to scrape up the "lickin's" after a few gallons of the finished product had been "stirred off."

A Sugary Dip

It was a happily contented family group. The cane had not been touched by frost and was of an excellent quality, since early rains had been plentiful. The weather conditions were fine for evaporation. Grandpappy was doing his duty nobly and the tempo of the boiling was neither too fast nor too slow.

The youngest toddler had fallen into a scum bucket only once that day, as Dulsey smilingly reported. Judging from the condition of the child's clothing and hair it must have been a thorough immersion. But the child was happy, and, as far as his small tongue could reach, he tasted good to himself. Even the plodding old mule, because of the bonnet of leaves and a flour sack over his drooping ears, appeared to wear a festive air. And as the young men driving the wagons came up with more cane, they jovially called to each other concerning plans for 'Lasses Lickin' to be held that night.

Wishing to hear more of this event, but knowing that we must not longer delay in getting on to Aunt Minty's, we bid a reluctant good-by to the hospitable Thatchers and followed again our meandering road—twisting around through the hills and over the ridges and back up the hollers, until at long last we parked the car beneath a giant old sycamore bending over Shoestring Fork just opposite the Hardwick home. As we crossed the stream on the swaying footbridge, we heard the thump, thump, of Aunt Minty's loom and knew she was weaving more lovely blankets of homespun.

From the corner of the porch Uncle Kiah called out a hearty "Howdy, folks! Come right on up an' set!" Which we were indeed glad to do. When we told Aunt Minty of our visit to the cane mill, she explained what a 'Lasses Lickin' was.

"A 'Lasses Lickin'?" she smilingly said. "Why, woman dear, a 'Lasses Lickin' is might nigh one o' the grandest social events o' the hills. Laws yes! Wisht ye could hev happened up last Monday week, when we started our boilin' over through the notch. Come evenin' shadders, we taken an' hed us a 'Lasses Lickin' might nigh ever day. An' they was scum holes a plenty! now I'm atellin' ye!"

As she stopped to laugh heartily, Uncle Kiah chuckled and remarked, "Most fun I ever did see at a 'Lasses Lickin'—tho hit do seem the last one is allays the best! An' ain't hit so! Minty she stepped plumb into the biggest scum hole herself—an' she's ben sweet ez 'lasses ever sence!"

An important feature of the 'Lasses Lickin' was the scum holes ranging in depth from three to eighteen inches, we discovered. These small holes were scooped out here and there in the close vicinity of the mill, partially filled with sticky green scum and then covered over with the crushed cane stalks which cluttered the ground for a considerable distance all around the mill. The uncertainty of the number and of the location of the holes added jest to the entertainment.

Sometimes there would be but one hole—a large one—and sometimes as many as a dozen. Whenever one of the merrymakers stumbled into a scum hole the fun was greatly increased.

Each person was provided with a little wooden paddle or with a cane sopper made of a piece of cane about nine inches long, from which the hard outer layer had been removed to prevent the mouth from being cut by its knifelike edges. The tough pulp of the inner stalk made excellent soppers.

No traces of 'lasses remained in the pan when the last guest had wended his way out into the shadows to the little path that led off to his home in the hills.

JANE GRAHAM

Halloween Thoughts

Yellow are the pavement
leaves,
Mellow as only corn stalk
sheaves
And full-time leaves can be . . .

Black is the tiny satin cat,
Black as only a small witch-cat
With half moon claws can be . . .

"Goblin eyes!" cry the yellow
leaves,
"Run . . . it's wise!" cry the
pavement leaves . . .
Fleet as young mice can be!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Toy Airplane Makes Record Flight

A GERMAN schoolboy from Prochbecher, near Hamburg, Germany, recently made a toy airplane. It was such a little thing, and the motor that worked it was so ridiculously small, that he only expected it to make the usual toy-machine flight.

But the airplane was ambitious. No sooner did its wings feel the air than it rose up and up, and finally disappeared from sight. There is no record of what happened to the tiny machine during its adventures beyond the clouds, but it was evidently satisfied with its achievements, for 3 hours and 14 minutes later it decided to come down, choosing the village of Preets, 37 miles away, for its landing place.

"Goody!
See What Mother Gave Me
For Lunch Today!"

School lunches can be exciting affairs when the lunch box has a surprise in it—a dessert or salad or a tasty sandwich that lifts the noontime meal out of the ordinary class.

Food advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor can supply you with ideas for deliciously different lunches for you or your family.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks as Whole Easier; but Aviation Issues Are in Demand

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Is Again Selective, With Aircrafts Rising

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The stock market today devoted its buying ardor principally to specialties and permitted many of the leaders to drift.

Air crafts were in front from the start. At the fast opening gains of fractions to 2 or more points predominated with a number of new five-year tops being recorded.

The steels turned lower, however, and selling later developed in other sections of the list. With many past favorites moving erratically, the volume dwindled near the final hour. Early advances were reduced or cancelled in numerous instances.

Transfers were around 1,900,000 shares.

Airplane Purchases Rumored

Reports Great Britain contemplated large purchases of military planes in America spurred the aviation sector. Earnings and dividends brought support to other issues. European war fears, at the same time, tended to chill market sentiment.

Among the best share performers were Douglas, Boeing, Curtiss-Wright, Sperry, United Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, American Agricultural Chemical, Western Union, International Paper & Power preferred, Coca Cola, United Fruit, Crown Cork, Greyhound Corp. and Libby Owens.

Unchanged to a bit ahead were Worthington Pump, Flintkote, Continental Baking, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, North American, Consolidated Edison, Kennecott and International Nickel.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Woolworth, Allied Chemical, American Can, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Delaware & Hudson, Schenley and American Smelting.

A few of the oils were lively. Socony-Vacuum got up ⅛ on a single transfer of 35,000 shares.

The steels held to the rear ranks as wage increases and price advances were discussed.

Federal Bonds Active

Sharply increased activity in the United States Government section with federal issues changing hands at slightly lower levels colored the bond market today.

Not in a long time has trading in these issues approached such volume. In fact, most sessions in the past few years have closed with less than $1,000,000, face value, transactions in the government list. In the first hour turnover exceeded that figure whereas the same period Wednesday accounted for less than $100,000. There have been many instances of late where the aggregate for a full day's trading stood at less than $500,000. With virtually all of the federal bonds open prices late in the morning stood 1-32 to ⅛ of a point lower.

Elsewhere in the market prices held to narrow ranges with the majority showing unchanged to slightly higher prices. Secondary rail loans tended to recover a bit, although gains were small. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and "Katy" 5s moved up a little as did North Western 4¾s and Erie 5s. St. Paul 5s of 1975 and Missouri Pacific 5s "F" were about even. Small setbacks were dealt Frisco 4½s, Rock Island General 4s and Southern Railway 4s.

High grade loans continued to attract support at unchanged to slightly higher figures.

The convertible issues moved in restricted areas with the majority a little higher. These bonds, which usually chart their courses with that of the share market, reflected the indecision shown by stocks.

Almost deserted by traders, foreign obligations edged back and forth with gains and losses about even. Antwerp 5s came out of inactivity with an advance of more than a point.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	25¼	27¾
do 6% pf	110	..
do 7% pf	126	..
Brock G & L	8¾	10¼
Central Me Powr pf	77½	81
do 7% pf	87½	91
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	103	107
Conn Lt & Powr	73	77
do 5½% pf	118	..
do 6½% pf	118	..
Conn Power	56½	59½
East Util Assoc	34	36
do Convert	71	81½
Fall Riv G wks	19¼	22¼
Fitchburg G & El	50	53
Green Mt Powr pf	87	91
Hartford Elec	69½	72½
Haverhill Elec	30½	34
Haverhill Gas	17	19
Holyoke Wat Powr	280	..
Lawrence G & L	46	51
Lowell Elec	31¾	35¾
Lynn Gas & Elec	2½	1½
Mass Power & Lt pf	5%	2%
Mass Util Asso pf	27¼	29¾
N E G & El 5½% pf	33¾	36¾
N E Power Assoc	12%	13%
N E Powr Co pf	128½	133½
N E Pub Serv	3	4½
N E Pub Serv 7% pr ln	8	3½
do 6% pr ln	51	55
do 7% pf	45	48
do 6% pf	18	22
Nat Bisc Co pf $1.75	17	30
Nat Bur Corp of New Jersey 8% pf $2	13	16
Do 7% pf $1.75	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Do 6% pf 50c	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Do 6% pf 50c	M	Nov. 30	Nov. 2
Do 6% pf 50c	M	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Do $5 pf $1.25	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Shawin Wat & P 15c	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 30
United Invest Realty-Corp, A	2½	..	Oct. 30	Oct. 13

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Twin Coach	10c	Nov. 14	Nov. 7
Accumulated			
Moody's Inv Serv	50c	Nov. 16	Nov. 2
Irregular			
Old Dominion	50c	Dec. 10	Nov. 25
Do	25c	Feb. 10	Jan. 26
Bank of Toronto	$2.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Columbia Tr Co (Boston, Mass)	$2	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Corn Exch Natl Bk & Trust Co (Phila, Penna)	$6	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Cuneo Press, Inc	50c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 27
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Greyhound Corp	80c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Kayser (J) & Co	50c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 10
Liggett & Mey Tob	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Do B	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Macy (R H) & Co	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
Moody's Invest Serv pf pf	75c	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 2
Natl Bisc Co pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 13
Nat Bur Corp of New Jersey 8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Do 7% pf $1.75	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Do 6% pf 50c	M	Nov. 30	Nov. 2
Do 6% pf 50c	M	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Do $5 pf $1.25	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Shawin Wat & P 15c	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 30
United Invest Realty-Corp, A	2½	..	Oct. 30	Oct. 13

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 22	Last Oct. 21
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3)	69½	69¾	69¾	69½
15¼	9¾	Adams Express (.30b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
35¾	17⅞	*Adams Mills (1¾b)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29¼
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	34	33¾	34	34
31½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	3½	2½	2½
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	73	74¾	74¾	73½
6¼	2	Airway Elc App	5⅞	5¾	4⅞	4⅞
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15½	15½	15½	15¾
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
56¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	53⅛	51¼	52	53¾
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	45½	44¼	44¼	45¾
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1¶)	36¾	36½	36⅝	37
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	232	230	230	232
30¾	23	Allied Mills (½b)	29¼	28¾	29	29¾
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	14½	13⅞	14¼	14
86	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	85½	84⅝	85½	84½
66⅝	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	65¾	63½	63⅝	65⅛
30	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	30¾	30½	30¼	30
4⅞	4¾	Amal Leather n	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	..
36	35½	Amal Lthr pf n	33	33	33	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	99½	99½	101
71½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	71	68	70	68
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	44¼	43⅛	43¾	44⅜
64⅛	40	Am Brake B&F (1.60)	61	60½	60¾	60½
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	126½	125¾	125¾	127½
54½	30	Am Car & Fdry	52	51½	51½	52¾
90	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	86¾	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜
64½	31	Am Chain (b)	64½	62¾	63	64½
13⅞	7½	Am Colortype	11¼	10¾	10¾	11⅜
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
22	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	98	97½	97½	97¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7¼
50¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	50¾	48⅜	49¾	49¾
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6	42½	39¾	41¼	41½
17¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18¾	18⅜	18¾	..
8⅝	5½	Am Hide & L	5½	5⅛	5¼	5½
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47½	46½	47	47
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
14	9⅝	Am International	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
39⅝	23⅛	Am Locomotive	36½	36	36¼	36¾
105	66	Am Loco pf	102½	102⅛	102⅜	..
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	23¾	22½	22⅝	22½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¾
49	27	Am Metal	47	46⅜	46¾	46⅞
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	11¾
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	79	78¾	79	79⅝
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23¼	22⅞	23	23½
34	23¾	Am RollingMills (1.20)	31½	30⅞	30½	31⅜
39¼	16	Am Safety Razor (2)	38½	38½	38½	39
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	25½	25	25¼	25½
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	41	39½	39½	40½
93¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	91⅜	89½	90¼	90¼
73½	51½	Am Snuff (3¶)	63½	63½	63½	63
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	44¾	41½	43½	43⅛
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27¼	27	27	27
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56⅛	55¼	56	56
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	141	141	141	..
28⅜	20¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24¾	24	24	24
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	180½	179¼	179½	180½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99¾	99½	99½	99
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102	101	101½	101
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
27½	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27	26¼	27	26⅝
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	57	55⅝	55⅝	56⅞
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Yv P pf (h)	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6¾
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
47¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	40½	45⅝	46	46¼
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	85	84	84	86
76¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6¼)	101½	101	101	103
15	9	Andes Copper N	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅞
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
50	37	Archer Danls (1½)	40	39½	40	39⅝
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	199	119	119	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	108	108	..
7¾	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	79¼	78½	78½	79
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cark (1½¶)	55	53	55	56¾
15	7¾	Arnold Constable (½)	13¾	13½	13⅞	13½
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20¾	20½	20½	20⅝
119	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	119	119	119	117¾
51½	36	Asso Oil (.60)	44½	44½	44½	45
88½	59	Atchison (.25&2¶)	82	80¼	81	81¾
107	99¾	Atchison pf (5)	106	105¼	106	105½
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W 1	30½	29	30	30½
44⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	42¼	41	41	42
53½	13½	Atl Gulf & W 1 pf	53½	52	52	53
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	113½	113½	113½	..
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	31⅝	30½	30⅝	31½
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18½
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	34	32½	33	33¾
10¼	4⅝	Austin Nichols	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5	5
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5½	5	5¼	5¼
74	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	68	68	68	68
5¾	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4½	4?	4⅜	4½
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37¾	36¾	37	37⅝
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	24½	23½	23¾	24⅛
49⅛	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	46
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111½	11⅜	11½	112
25⅛	13¼	Barker Bros	24¼	23½	23½	24½
123	82½	Barker Bros pf	121	120	120½	120
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	19	18¼	18¾	18⅞
19⅜	10¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18⅛
114½	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111½	111¼	111¾	..
25	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	23	22¾	22¾	..
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	96¼	96	96	95
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	31½	30⅜	30½	31½
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23½	23	23	23
63½	48	Best & Co (2½)	63⅜	62¾	62¾	63¼
76	45¾	Beth Steel	73⅞	71¾	72⅛	73⅝
19¼	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18½	18½	18½	18¾
125¼	107⅞	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124¾	124⅝	124¾	124½
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	48	48	48	48¼
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	18⅜
108	77¼	Blumenthal pf	111½	110	111	107
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29¾	28½	28½	28½
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46⅝	45½	45½	46¼
100½	80¼	Bon Ami (A)	96	96	96	96
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	43	43	43	43¼
33⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	81	80¾	81	80¾
18⅞	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15	14¾	14¾	15⅛
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	60¾	60	60	61
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	54⅝	53⅜	54⅜	53⅝
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	44¾	44¾	44¾	45¼
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅞	56½	56½	56⅝
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104	104	104	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38¼	38¼	38¼	39¼
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	54⅝	54	54¼	54¾
17⅜	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	16¼	15⅝	16	16½
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	18¼	17¼	17⅜	17¼
115	107½	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	110⅝	110½	110⅜	..
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅜	12	12	12¼
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	92	89¾	89¾	93¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
33¼	20¾	Bullard (½b)	33	32½	32½	32½
11½	7¾	Bulova Watch t	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	32¾	32	32⅜	32½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
24⅞	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18	17	18	..
6¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25⅝	16½	Byers	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
84	54½	Byers pf	79½	78¾	78¾	78¾
32¼	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	33¾	32	32⅜	31⅞
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	40¾	40	40	40⅞
1⅞	⅝	Callahan ¶ & L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11¾	11	11¼	11¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	37⅝	37	37	37¾
20¼	10¾	Canada Dry	19¾	18¾	19⅛	18⅞
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13½	12¾	12⅞	13
91	57½	Cannon Mills (2b)	54	54	54	54½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
103½	91	Caro C&O (4)	103	103	103	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	8	8	8
96	92½	Case Thresh	169	164	164¼	167¾
84¼	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	83½	83	83	83½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26½	25⅞	26	26⅝
32	19	Celotex Co	28	28	28	28¾
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29	28⅞	29	28¾
10⅜	16½	Century Ribbon	9¾	9¼	8½	10
60½	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	59¼	57⅝	58	58⅝
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (2)	12¾	12¼	12½	13
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	67	67	67	67
25¾	19	Champion P & F (1)	26¼	25¾	26	25½
105	101	Champion P pf (6)	104	104	104	105
62	50½	Checker Cab Mfg	62	60⅞	60⅞	61½
97¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	96	95½	95½	96¾
78¼	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	76½	76	76¼	76¼
6¾	3⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (.50)	6¼	6	6	6
2¼	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	11
31¾	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	31¼	30½	30⅞	31¼
2¾	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¼	1⅝	2
5⅞	2½	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4	4¼	4¼
4¾	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	4
11¾	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11¼	11	11	11
8	4½	Chi Pneu Tool	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
60¾	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	60½	59½	59½	59¾
46	35½	Cont Can (3¶)	75¼	72¼	72	75
23¾	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22½	21¾	21¾	22⅜
44½	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40¼	39¾	40	40
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38⅜	28¼	Cont Oil (1¶)	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34⅜
48	27	Cont Steel (2)	31	31	31	31⅛
89¼	85¼	Corn Exchange (3)	89¾	88	88	89¼
82½	43⅝	Corn Products (3)	73¾	71⅛	71⅞	81

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 22	Last Oct. 21
7⅜	4	Coty	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅜
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	37¼
35⅜	15⅝	Closley Radio (½b)	33¼	32½	33⅛	33
85¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	87¼	85¼	85½	85
54¼	46¼	Crown Corw pf n ww	54¼	54	54¼	54
13⅝	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13¼
52⅜	28	Crucible Steel	52⅜	50½	50½	..
2⅞	1¾	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	12½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
111	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	106	105	105	106
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21¼	21	21	21¼
110¼	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	110½	110	110½	110
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6½	6½	6½
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	18½
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	69	69	69	..
70½	36⅛	Cushman 8%	50½	50½	50½	..
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
99¾	52	Deere & Co	101	97½	99½	99
28¼	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	24	23¾	23⅞	24
54⅜	36¾	Del & Hudson	51¾	49¼	50¾	51⅛
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20⅞	20¼	20¼	21
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	7	7	7	7½
11	4	Detroit & Mack	8	8	8	8½
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	52⅝	52¾	52⅝	..
21	19	Dixie Yortex (1¼)	20½	19¾	19⅝	..
34¾	18½	Distillers Cp Seagr	23	22¼	22⅜	23
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	52¾	52½	52½	53
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	11¼	11	11	11¼
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	75¾	73¾	73¾	73½
47½	39	Dresser A (1½e)	47	47	47	..
25¼	13	Dresser B	24	23¼	23¼	..
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8¾	8	8	8¾
169½	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	169¾	167½	168½	168
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	..
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	175¼	175	175	175
39¾	24½	Eaton Mfg (2)	30	38¼	38⅜	38¾
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	14	13½	13½	14½
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45⅝	44¼	44¼	45⅝
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	112	112	112½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	14	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
17⅜	8¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅝	15	15⅝	14⅝
78	29¾	Elec Pw & L 6% pf	71	69	69	68⅝
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	79	77½	78	77
55½	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	46⅞	46¾	46¾	47
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
5½	2½	Equitable Off Bldg (.20b)	8¼	8	8	8
18½	11	Erie R R	16⅝	16	16	16¾
16	16	Erie R R 1pf.	31⅝	30¼	30½	31½
29	11¾	Erie R R 2pf	25½	24½	24½	25
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14½
40⅞	23½	Evans Products (1)	31⅜	31⅛	31½	31⅝
8¼	4⅝	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5½	5½	..
		—F—				
5¾	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
18⅝	8½	Fairbanks pf	14½	14	14	15⅜
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	65	64½	64½	65½
58¾	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (3)	53¾	53¼	53½	55
37¾	16⅜	Fed L & Trac	25	25	25	..
13¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	5	4¾	4¾	5
39½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1.40¶)	38	38	38	38½
49½	38	Fidelity Ph Fr In (4.20¶)	43	42¼	42¾	43
37¼	17	Firestone T&R (.90b)	30¾	30	30⅜	30½
105½	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104½	104½	104½	104⅝
52¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	51¼	51	51	51
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36¾
11¾	3⅝	Follansbee B (h)	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
47½	32	Food Mach (1)	41¼	40	41¾	41¼
111	103	Food Mach pf (4½)	110½	110	110	109½
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	34¾	34¼	34½	34½
127	95¾	Foster-Wheeler pf	112	112	112	..
43½	30½	Fourth N Inv (1.45b) ww	41⅝	41½	41½	42¼
35⅛	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	26¾	26	26⅛	25⅝
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	40	39½	39½	40
		—G—				
7¾	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6½	6½	6½	6¾
13½	8½	Gen Am Inv	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞

Business and Industry

Analysis Sees Bituminous Coal Carriers in Best Position

Commerce and Finance

Greyhound Pays Stock Dividend To Avoid Surtax

NEW YORK (AP)—The federal surtax on undivided corporate profits, adopted in the last session of Congress, has left a deep trail in business news.

A move by the Greyhound Corporation, Chicago, a leader in bus transportation, to pay a stock dividend against earnings attracted attention in the financial district as an example of what may be done widely to retain cash.

Third quarter earnings statements, mostly recording substantial gains in wake of business improvement, indicated many concerns before the end of the year would have to decide whether to pay in cash or stock to avoid the steeply graded levy on withheld income.

A few reports noted provisions had been made for the surtax. But most said income had been calculated without taking account of it. Financial experts inferred many corporations had postponed decisions on how much and through what medium 1936 earnings would be passed out. Some already have increased dividends to reduce tax liability.

Greyhound followed recent steps by such companies as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and Caterpillar Tractor to disburse part of earnings in stock.

The bus company declared an extra dividend of $3 in 5½ per cent preference stock for common shareholders, subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and stockholders. Tax experts say the preference stock would become taxable as income in hands of shareholders, but could be credited against the company's account to reduce its liability to Uncle Sam.

Greyhound initiated a regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents a share on the common stock last July, calculated to distribute between 40 and 60 per cent of earnings.

The company explained it had been retaining a substantial portion of yearly profits for improvements, expansion and debt retirement.

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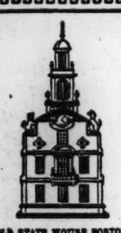
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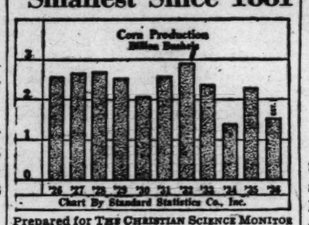
Corn Crop Second Smallest Since 1881



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE official estimate of the corn harvest is now 1,509,000,000 bushels, which compares with the September forecast of 1,458,000,000.

Even though the drought has been broken in practically the entire corn belt, it is too late for the crop to recover to an important extent, and it is reasonably certain that the yield will be the second smallest since 1881.

Employment Gains Marked in Britain During September

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — British industry in September absorbed so many young people who left school at the beginning of the summer vacation as to raise the total of employer persons of all ages in the United Kingdom to a new record of 10,966,000. This was 5000 more than in August and 488,000 more than in September 1935.

The total number of persons out of work in Britain increased in September to 1,624,339, being 10,399 more than a month earlier, but 334,271 fewer than in September, 1935. The rise in unemployment in September as compared with August was seasonal being chiefly in the hotel and boarding house services, the distributive trades and building industry which all suffer with the advent of bad weather.

The demand for youths and girls between the ages of 16 and 18 continues to be in excess of the supply. The number of vacant situations for this class of worker notified by employers to the employment exchanges and juvenile bureaux in September was 235,862. Those filled in the same period numbered 195,283.

Bank Clearings Up 6.5 P. C. for Week Above 1935 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,018,758,000 during the week ended Oct. 21, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

This was a gain of 6.5 per cent over $5,649,897,000 in the same week a year ago. Last week clearings in the same cities were 6.7 per cent lower than in the 1935 comparative.

Clearings at New York aggregated $3,576,892,000, a decline of 1.4 per cent from $3,626,770,000 in the 1934 week. The total of $2,441,866,000 at outside centers represented a gain of 20.7 per cent over a year ago.

Largest gainers over a year ago were Cleveland, 49.8 per cent; Buffalo, 37.4 per cent, and Portland, Ore., 37.2 per cent.

October Machinery Sales Promise Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Machinist's indexes of industrial machinery orders and shop supply sales in August showed a maintenance of the high July level for machinery business. The shop supply curve dropped off both in July and August from the June level but the machinery curve maintained the high July record.

While there are wide variations in reports on early October business from various industrial centers the consensus is that the month will show an improvement over September, says the report. Some distributors report the first fortnight of the month to be the best of the year, others tell of quiet business with high hopes for the last two weeks of the month. Labor troubles are apparently quiescent until after election.

Outlook for U. S. Railroads Good, Declares Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The present position of the railroads in the various sections of the United States largely reflects the extent of business recovery in their respective territories, declares the Independence Fund of North America.

"The strongest roads," says the report, "from a present earnings recovery standpoint, are the eastern bituminous coal carriers. Their obligations are among the premier issues in the industry and their stocks are of high investment quality though the prevailing prices exceed 1929 levels.

May Improve Slowly

"In the opposite extreme are the roads in receivership, but in many instances their distress is due to topheavy funded debt rather than to the depressed state of the areas served.

"In contrast to sustained volume of the bituminous roads and their early further improvement are the southeastern carriers which have been slow to regain their former status, but which are now improving. The anthracite roads are another group which has experienced slow recovery owing to their dependence on an industry which has been in the doldrums. Though they should enjoy modest improvement it will be due to general business recovery.

"The granger roads of the Northwest have suffered in the severe drought area, but their outlook is improving and is more promising next year, provided normal weather prevails. New England carriers are an unfortunate example of roads serving a territory which has been slow to recover. The trunk lines serving the heavily industrialized eastern section of the country seem best situated to share in greater than average expansion as the momentum of the capital goods industries increases.

12 Constructive Reasons

The report gives the following summary:

"1. In spite of their recent improvement, the railroads are still considerably further from their previous prosperity position than are the industrials and the utilities.

"2. Degree of recovery to date and promises for the future vary with the individual roads in the different sections of the country.

"3. The greatest expansion of traffic in the near future may be expected in the heavily industrialized eastern part of the country.

"4. Business had only a negligible, less-than-seasonal decline this summer, with the result that carloadings were maintained at the highest levels since recovery began, and give promise of maintaining the increase for quite some time.

"5. Class 1 roads, as a group, covered fixed charges in 1935, for the first time since 1931, and further improvement will be recorded for 1936.

"6. Railroad bond yields have dropped precipitously since their high point of 1932, and are now approaching their predepression range.

"7. Rail stock prices have shown a wide advance from their depression lows, but in most respects they are still far below prices reflecting normal earnings.

"8. Expiration of the freight rate surcharges at the end of the year will have no important effect fundamentally on the railroads, or on sound railroad bonds, but may act as a temporary damper on enthusiasm for railroad stocks.

"9. Reduced passenger fares in the eastern district have shown very favorable results so far, and the outlook is encouraging.

"10. No important political developments affecting the rails are expected in the near future.

"11. Supreme Court action on the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts is awaited with interest.

"12. Outlook for the railroads as a whole remains definitely favorable."

Business Urged to Replace Politics in Home Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Private industry and finance are faced with the necessity of accepting the responsibility of home building to prevent political leadership from superseding their rightful private functions, A. S. Freed, chairman of the Committee for Economic Recovery, said in an address at the annual convention of the United States Building and Loan League.

In answer to the question which formed the title of his address "American Homes—Must They Depend Upon Public Charity?" Mr. Freed said: "We honestly believe that there is a segment of our people, which, due to economic maladjustment, requires some form of public charity in order that they may enjoy even a minimum American standard. All the committee asks is that sufficient safeguards be placed around public charity housing so that it be distributed by the same standards as we conduct our private philanthropies rather than the ridiculous system under which we build alleged public charity housing and then give the facilities to those poor unfortunates who require garages as well as living abodes."

Charity Should Be Limited

Mr. Freed emphasized that the Committee for Economic Recovery has insisted that public charity housing be confined to families whose incomes are less than $1000 per annum so that it will be furnished to the group which needs it most. Private industry, he said, must recognize and accept its responsibility to provide decent shelter for all others.

He outlined in detail the private enterprise and public housing program advocated by his committee, and definitely fixed the Federal Government's position toward housing in these three points:

"The Federal Government must—

"1. Establish a definite program for its participation in public and private housing.

"2. Never compete with private enterprise. It should instead supplement private effort.

"3. Remove interdepartmental jealousies and conflicts, allocating to each department its respective jobs to be performed under proper administration."

Mr. Freed frankly stated the belief that the Home Loan Bank Board should concentrate upon improving the management of local building and loan institutions, and should bring into its membership savings banks and others not now making use of its services.

Mr. Freed emphasized the need for more rental housing in the next few years than for houses for sale. He urged building and loan associations to study this field and said, "You will gradually find that some of the best planned projects offering the soundest loans do not come within the province of home ownership. The FHA large-scale housing division will soon offer you one of the finest forms of home mortgage investment."

Urges Rental Subsidies

Refusal of private lenders to make credit available for planned rental projects, Mr. Freed said, will bring the RFC directly into the picture. It should, however, "serve its purpose as the last line of defense against a lack of private mortgage credit. We particularly object to the RFC becoming a superagency in passing on the administration of the FHA.

If federal, state and local governments will establish rental subsidies, to be paid annually per family rehoused, and if such families are confined to those with annual incomes below $1000, and if the Federal Government will quickly define its position in housing matters, Mr. Freed contended that the private enterprise program can be gotten under way. Proper co-operation by the RFC and the FHA, concentration of both of those agencies and of private builders and lenders on the importance of planned communities for rent, he said, will quickly bring out millions of dollars of private credit and permit private industry to show that it can build lower cost homes.

Mr. Freed urged the Building and Loan League to plan a sound program of co-operation with these aims. "It is high time," he said, "that our economic and social progress discontinue its dependence on the 'whims and whams' of political oratory. . . . It is high time we understand that only by properly housing the masses of the nation can we develop the greatest single social and economic guarantee of American capitalism and democracy."

Co-operative Buying By Farmers Gains Over Past Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Joseph G. Knapp, principal agricultural economist of the Farm Credit Administration, told farmers at their annual Get-Together Conference that the increase during the last decade in co-operative purchasing of farm supplies in the United States from 3 per cent of the total supplies purchased to about 12 per cent has been because farmers have proved their ability to handle, through their own associations, high quality supplies with a satisfactory service and at a net saving. The conference was held under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Co-operative Council.

"The annual expenditure," Dr. Knapp stated, "for four major farm supply items—feed, fertilizer, farm implements, including automobiles and trucks, and the operation of automobiles, trucks and tractors—jumped from $754,000,000 for the prewar period, 1909-13, to $1,411,000,000 for the 1930-34 period—an increase of 87 per cent. During this time the farmers annual gross income increased from $6,602,000,000 to $7,086,000,000 or only 7.3 per cent. Expenditures for these four major supply items in the prewar period represented 11.4 per cent of the gross income, compared with 19.9 per cent for the recent period. Thus, for every $100 which farmers took in for products, they paid out for these four major farm supply items $11.40 in the prewar period and $19.90 in the 1930-34 period."

Dr. Knapp said that the national farm supply expenditure in 1935, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, was about $2,130,000,000 or $313 per farm. This represented about 30 per cent of the farmers' gross income. Their bill for such supplies as feed, seed, fertilizer, petroleum, farm machinery, twine, creamery equipment, dairy equipment, and package materials was around $2,130,000,000, while their gross income from agricutural products amounted to $7,200,000,000.

Former SEC Head Asks Business To Support Roosevelt

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, appealed to the "average business man" to support President Roosevelt, urging him not to be "jockeyed into a position of antagonism to the rest of the nation because a few stuffed shirts have lost their silk hats."

"It is desperately important for the future of this nation that we come out of this election a united people," Mr. Kennedy said in a nationally broadcast speech last night. "We must not feel on Nov. 4 that business men as a class have rebelled against the instinct of the rest of the population and been beaten in that rebellion.

Mr. Kennedy asserted the business man should not wish "to swap horses while crossing the stream," and added:

"He knows that if Roosevelt is re-elected, Roosevelt will be President; but if Landon is elected, nobody knows who'll be President."

Mr. Kenhedy said President Roosevelt has "debunked the millionaire as a hero," and maintained that the reason for financial and business opposition to the New Deal is resentment against loss of prestige through "New Deal philosophy."

Discussing expenditures of the Roosevelt Administration, the banker said:

"For four years the Hoover Administration risked our lives and our institutions by trying to bluff the situation out. It spent—but too little. And it didn't get results.

"The Roosevelt Administration was too wise to bluff. It spent $8,000,000,000—enough to be sure—and it got results. The machine started up again. There, in a nutshell, is the difference between the two administrations."

Union Carbide Net Rises Sharply Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation for the third quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1936, totaled $8,111,897, equal to 90 cents a share on 9,000,743 shares. Third quarter earnings of 90 cents a share compare with 88 cents a share in the second quarter of 1936 and 68 cents a share in the third quarter of 1935.

The reported net income for the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1936 (including certain estimates) is $34,024,317, equal to $3.78 a share. This compares with $2.62 a share for the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1935, and $3.02 a share for the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1935.

Railroad's Bondholders To Discuss Reorganization

NEW YORK (AP)—The Guaranty Trust Company, trustee of the first mortgage gold bonds of New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, called a meeting of bondholders for Oct. 23 to discuss what steps should be taken with respect to the filing of plans for reorganization of the road which must be submitted before Nov. 15.

The railroad filed a petition for reorganization late in 1935.

Per Capita Debt of $266 in U. S. Compares With $761 in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the per capita debt of the United States and the interest it bears is not as great as either Great Britain or France is displayed by a statement by A. M. Lamport & Co., which gives the national per capita debt of the United States as $266, bearing $6.45 annual interest, $761 debt and $22.83 interest for Great Britain and $517 debt and $16.31 interest for France.

"The debt of the United States," says the statement, "is $34,000,000,000, on which annual interest charges amount to $825,000,000. Excluding obligations to the United States known as 'war loans,' the debt of England amounts to $35,000,000,000 and of France to $21,700,000,000, with annual interest charges of $1,050,000,000 and $685,000,000 respectively. This would indicate that England, with a population of approximately one third that of the United States, has a debt slightly greater than ours.

Ratio to Income

"With respect to the relation of national income to government debts and interest charges, the government debt of this country is equal to 57 per cent of the national income of its people of $59,800,000,000, while England's debt equals 178 per cent of national income of $19,700,000,000, and France's 185 per cent of income of $11,700,000,000. National income of the people of the United States amounts to 72 times annual interest charges on the Government's debt, compared with 19 times for England and 17 times for France.

Per Capita Tax $44.27

"Taxes received by the United States Government of $5,666,000,000 represent a per capita tax of $44.27, or about 9.5 per cent of the per capita national income of $467, and are equivalent to 6.9 times annual interest charges on this Government's debt. This compares with tax receipts by the English Government of $3,802,000,000, equal to $82.65 per capita, or 19.3 per cent of per capita income of $428 and 3.6 times the Government's annual interest charges. France's per capita tax of $63.50, representing 22.7 per cent of per capita income of $280, produces taxes of $2,667,000,000, equal to 3.9 times annual interest charges."

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Chain Store Tax Bills Seen Hitting Living Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The present drive against bigness in business, launched in the interests of the general public, undoubtedly will have the opposite effect, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service.

The outstanding contribution of large-scale production methods has been a gradually rising standard of living made possible by mass production and reduced prices, says the report. Uneconomic price increases threaten to reduce living standards.

"News that Representative Patman of Texas is preparing for introduction at the next session of Congress another broad bill aimed directly at chain stores, but which would affect many other enterprises, indicates that the entire question soon may come to a head," continues Poor's. "Tentative drafts of this bill show it as a proposed amendment to the Clayton Anti-Trust Act designed to protect interestate commerce against restraints and monopolies.

"Contemplated is a provision which would prevent retail organizations from manufacturing a part of the goods distributed by them at retail and thereby saving the middleman's charge. Large clothing and grocery chains are outstanding examples, but such scattered lines as five- and ten-cent stores, shoe chains, utilities, oil companies, dairy products manufacturers, and motion picture producers also would presumably be affected.

"The proposed measure follows on the heels of the Robinson-Patman Act enacted in July which made it unlawful for manufacturers to give, or for chain stores to receive, certain advantages such as rebates, commissions, and advertising allowances.

Taxes Exorbitant

"Equally disturbing is the heavy taxation being imposed on chain stores. Since 1927 approximately half the states have enacted anti-chain taxes, which provide for special levies per store or upon the volume of sales, or upon both. The customary form is an annual license fee based on the number of stores operated within the state, graduated from a nominal $1-$10 levy up to $750 a store. In addition to having the graduated license tax, many states levy a graduated sales tax, based upon the volume of sales or gross income.

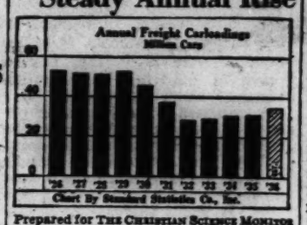
"It is admitted by proponents of chain store taxation that the object is to raise retail prices by forcing expenses of chains upward. In that connection, it would seem that the movement in the long run could easily defeat its own object. Manifestly, it is in the interests of the consuming public to satisfy their wants at the lowest prices possible, and savings effected through chain store distribution are estimated in the vicinity of 10 to 20 per cent for the country as a whole. In the event that legislation should cause higher prices, an ultimate possibility is a consumer rebellion which might bring public regulation of prices on goods sold by small stores.

Living Standards Hit

"From the standpoint of their effect on consumer purchasing power, measures which tend to increase living costs are distinctly harmful. Even in 1929, commonly considered our most prosperous year, more than 70 per cent of all families in the United States had incomes of less than $2500. Obviously, under these circumstances, the families concerned have not sufficient income to satisfy all their wants, and higher prices for necessities spell curtailment in other directions, with consequent depressing results on business activity and employment. Special point is given to the subject at this time by the advances in living costs during the past four years.

"Considered from all angles, the agitation against bigness in the retail field carries the stigma of exploitation of the masses by an organized minority. Under the circumstances, the sponsors of further legislation along these lines are likely to encounter sturdy resistance. And although the peak of such discriminating movements probably is at hand, well-managed chain store organizations need have no great fears that their natural economic advantages are to be destroyed."

Loadings Continue Steady Annual Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOTAL freight carloadings this year will continue their steady annual climb from the low figures of 1932, although the current year will still be under 1931 and far below the pre-depression average.

Big Bank Deposits Warrant Much More Business, Is Claim

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—V. G. Iden, secretary of the American Institute of Steel Construction, expressed the opinion that the nation has "in hand adequate bank deposits for a very much larger volume of business than we had even in 1929."

He told the institute's 14th annual convention, "The tide of the depression has spent itself," and added:

"Surveys show that in 1929 the number of people gainfully employed in the United States amounted to 47,000,000. Today there are 46,500,000 gainfully employed. Those figures include the 3,000,000 on emergency government work. Also they do not take into account the 2,000,000 of young persons who have, since the beginning of the depression, grown to an age when they would normally seek employment.

"The figures do show, however, that if we could tomorrow find jobs for from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 persons we would have on our hands an employment situation similar to that which existed in 1929 when business was booming.

"The boom that culminated in 1929 was financed on time and demand deposits of about $53,000,000,000. Similar deposits today aggregate about $50,000,000,000. Even taking into account the increased reserve requirements . . . the probable demand upon our deposits because of the recent deflation of foreign currencies, we have in hand adequate bank deposits for a very much larger volume of business that we had even in 1929."

Wool Industry Is More Cheerful As Prices Strengthen

Inquiries for wool, more numerous in the Boston market than for several weeks, are blossoming forth into actual orders. "Samples" are wanted in quite a number of instances, representing sizable quantities, resulting in the sentiment of the trade being more optimistic and the tone of the market firmer than for some time.

Under the impetus of better business in lightweight men's wear lines and the mark-up of 2½@5 cents a yard by some of the largest factors in the trade, the outlook for goods manufacturers to secure further advances is considered more promising than of late.

Even more significant is the fact that raw wool values are strengthening, after being held very firmly for the past few weeks. Ohio-Michigan bright quarterblood wools sold at 39@40 cents and three eights are quoted close to the same level. Foreign markets are securing slight advances in wool prices.

Sales at Australian points were 5 per cent higher than in previous sales, with England and the Continent the chief buyers. The auction in Denver, Colo., attracted wide attention, with about 10 per cent of the 2,000,000 pounds offered sold. Business there was on a basis of about 82@84 cents clean, landed Boston.

More than 1,000,000 pounds of fall wool sold in Texas in vicinity of 25@28c in the grease. Graded 12-month staple wools sold around 35 cents to Boston interests involving about a half a million pounds. Graded French combing fleeces brought a price said to be better than 52c. Sales in both Texas and New Mexico, of 12-month wools were on the basis of 85@87c, clean, landed Boston.

Topmakers have been most active in buying territory wools of fine grade, reflecting the better demand for this semi-manufactured wool. Good average original-bag fine and fine medium territory wool is quoted from 83@86c. Ohio delaine and very choice Texas staple wools are moving around 88c.

Carpet wools are moving around 30@35c, clean basis, and the mills are willing buyers at these levels.

Mohair is firm but comparatively slow. About 700,000 pounds of mohair are still unsold in Texas, Boston dealers state.

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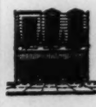
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Canada United Despite Talk Of Balkanizing Provinces

(Continued from Page 1)

none of the framers of the British North American Act ever conceived the possibility of the power of the Parliament of Canada 'to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada' being so restricted, or the power of a Provincial Legislature to make laws in relation to 'property and civil rights in the province' being so widely extended by judicial interpretation as to preclude, as at present, the satisfactory solution by the Parliament and Government of Canada of the complex economic and social problems with which this Dominion is now beset."

Complications Ahead

In this conflict of provincial interests with Dominion interests Mr Cahan saw complications arising, not alone in respect to domestic affairs, but even more seriously in respect to necessary co-operation in working out an equitable basis for Canada's participation in foreign affairs consequent to her international responsibilities as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

To a mild degree, this provincial self-consciousness on the one hand, and deep-seated patriotism on the other hand, would seem to be the two extremes which keep the plank of national unity well balanced, and account for the "sang froid" with which Canadians discuss regional separatism.

The stranger may hear some radical plans espoused which, to his uninitiated opinion, could only spell national disruption. The Canadian hears the same plans with a patient smile. To him they are no more than a mosquito-bite on the ankle politic.

Quebec for Quebecois

Loudest of these discussions concerns the Province of Quebec. From time to time in the heat of political battles there have arisen cries of "Quebec for the Quebecois," based on the preponderance of French-speaking people in the region and a demand for proportionate French representation in the Government.

In the recent ousting of the Taschereau forces from the political field and the sweeping victory of Conservative forces combined with young Nationalists, such cries have echoed loudly. Perhaps they reached the climax of impressiveness when, shortly after his resignation as mayor of Montreal following the Duplessis ascendency, Camillien Houde stated that his action was induced by the belief that the new Quebec Government was headed toward secession from Canada. However Premier Duplessis denied, by implication at least, any sympathy toward separatist sentiment, and shortly gave an emphatic warning against promoters of "revolutionary or radical activities."

Likewise a careful enquiry among influential French-Canadians results in a consensus strongly favorable to unity with the Dominion and with the British Empire.

French Canada Strong Link

French-speaking Canadians generally feel that French Canada is a strong link in British connections. Conscious that the British policy and the provisions of the B. N. A. act assure the French-Canadians more liberties and greater protection than they could expect to enjoy under any other form of governmental control, grateful for the right to keep their own language and follow their religious preferences, French-speaking Quebecois constitute one of the most loyal blocs for Canadian unity within the Dominion.

This fact is emphasized by the indignation of the press and of responsible French-Canadian thought over a resolution issued by an organization styled the National Autonomist Committee of Quebec Province calling for the resignation of Lord Tweedsmuir as Governor General of Canada and for the establishment of a French-Canadian state.

In rebuking the inexperienced and ill-informed youth of which the organization is largely composed, occasion was taken to pay tribute to Lord Tweedsmuir's tactfulness and understanding and to reaffirm the high regard felt for him by Canadians generally.

Resent Aspersions

The place His Majesty's representative in Canada holds in Dominion affairs is that of spokesman for the King. He is appointed on the recommendation of His Majesty's Canadian Ministers, who in turn exist by authority of Canadian voters. Thus the Canadian people themselves select the Governor General, and they do not relish the inconsidered attempt of young nationalists to cast aspersions on their choice.

However, the incident serves to illustrate the type of provincial engaged in secession agitation in Quebec. Actually, while noisy in speech and startling in demands, their numbers are so comparatively few as hardly to be dignified by the term minority, and informed French-Canadian thought is completely out of sympathy with their views.

Peace River Movement

The Peace River secession agitation bears no relation to that in Quebec either in make-up or aims. Briefly the impulse here is economical rather than political. In a rich farming district the residents complain that they have not adequate roads nor adequate rail outlets. Meetings have been held and proposals entertained to circulate petitions to determine whether the people of the district shall appeal to the Privy Council in Great Britain to make of the 500-square-mile Peace River block in British Columbia and Alberta a separate autonomous district.

They base their complaint on the alleged failure of the provinces involved to fulfill promises for better facilities commensurate with the taxes collected from Peace River residents.

While some observers see in this move merely a club to induce favorable consideration from the provincial governments, it is nevertheless claimed that more than 30,000 of the 42,000 registered voters would be found on a petition for a separate autonomy.

No Serious Intent

Separatist speculation in British Columbia may be defined as a traditional topic without serious intent. Topographically set apart from the rest of the Dominion by the high walls of the Rockies, British Columbia in many respects invites a sequestered attitude of thought on the part of its residents. It rather hesitantly followed the eastern provinces into the Confederation and was about to withdraw from the Dominion a few years later because of delay in the building of the Canadian Pacific tracks to the coast.

Three years ago when the Pattullo Government took office there were great expectations of a "work and wages" regime aided by federal funds. These were threatened to be withheld by the Bennett Government unless the province reduced its budget and accepted financial direction from Ottawa. Premier Pattullo rejected the proposal, holding that it would infringe on the financial autonomy of the province. He threatened to "go it alone" if federal aid was not forthcoming. The Bennett Government relented to the extent of loaning money for current expenses.

In the midst of the misunderstandings arising from this conflict of wills, there was much rash talk about forming a separate British Columbia. But with the easing of financial pressure this sentiment is no longer heard.

Likewise the defeat of Dr. Lyle Telford, of the C. C. F., in Burrard, and the split in that party consequent to the retirement of its moderate wing, is interpreted as spoiling the chances for a Socialist victory in the Province next year. Hence it is predicted that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation platform calling for socialized finance which would inevitably break the B. N. A. Act and lead to a frenzied secession campaign is hardly likely to find enough support to make it formidable.

In short, now that the Provincial Government is able to carry on, pay its obligations and enjoy relative prosperity, separatist sentiment receives practically no airing.

The ubiquitous proposal to make Vancouver Island a separate province has no bearing on the national autonomy of Canada. It is a family debate between the island and the mainland, based on the contention that the island contributes more than its share of provincial revenue. And competent observers venture the opinion that it is not likely to assume larger proportions.

These comprise most of the separatist talk heard in Canada.

Does it indicate any deep-seated discontent? Well, here is a conversation recalled from a club-car discussion en route to Edmonton. The speaker, a fruit grower from the Ocanagan valley:

"Yes, we Canadians thrive on politics. We like to juggle with lurid talk. We shake our fists and demand our rights and threaten to turn things topsy-turvy if Ottawa doesn't behave, or London doesn't do just so. That's because we share the British love of free speech. But don't be alarmed for our loyalty. We're British in that, too.

"You'll find if the necessity arises, that we'll stand together as Canadians under the Union Jack. But we're a nation growing up fast, and we do a lot of stretching and talking. Don't let it mislead you. There's little actual separatist sentiment in Canada."

Roosevelt Promises To Balance Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

now is prepared, he said, to see the huge cost liquidated by taxes within a few years.

Mr. Roosevelt charged it was the Republicans who thwarted the Wilson plan of paying the war debt within the same generation. The Republicans came in, he asserted, and by reducing "the taxes of their friends in the higher brackets" brought the country up sharp against the 1929 depression, "with a $16,000,000,000 handicap on us and our children."

The President attempted to draw a parallel with the situation today. "We have," he said, "again created a tax structure to yield revenues adequate to pay the cost of this war against depression in this generation and not the next."

He insisted that "a balanced budget is on the way." But the Republicans now, again, he charged, are eager to modify the "doctrine of democracy in taxation"—which he explained meant taxes graduated on the ability to pay.

List of Claims

Dealing with the Administration tax program, he declared that:

It will soon balance the budget.

It will wipe out the New Deal debt in this generation.

Income tax for the average American has been reduced under the New Deal.

Less than 1 per cent of the heads of American families pay more income tax now than they did.

Taxes are higher under the New Deal for those who can afford to pay high taxes.

In 1933, 58 cents out of every $1 of federal revenue came from hidden taxes.

Today it is 38 cents out of every $1.

Under the new undistributed profits tax, 98½ per cent of all corporations pay a smaller normal corporation tax.

The law permits corporations to expand and build up adequate reserves.

Two thirds of all the taxes paid in America are state and local taxes—not federal taxes.

Kept to the Present

Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to say on the economists' recommendation that the income tax be broadened, but confined himself to expounding present conditions.

One of the most dramatic of his New England addresses was that on Boston Common yesterday where an immense crowd was massed—a crowd bigger than any other in the 20 cities visited yesterday or the 10 today. The Boston crowd was estimated to run from 150,000 to 200,000 people jammed into six acres.

But the situation was, perhaps, even more dramatic from an historical viewpoint than from one of mere size. Here was a President of the Democratic party boldly challenging the ancient Republican doctrine of high tariffs in its very heart and center: on the very greensward of the Common itself, round which New England demands for protection of its industrial empire have centered since before the Civil War.

Shattered Tariff Doctrine

Mr. Roosevelt, in effect, took the whole traditional high-tariff doctrine of New England apart, and attempted to offer in its place an alternative economic policy: a subject of deepest interest to hundreds of New England communities which have seen local factories move elsewhere.

Mr. Roosevelt abruptly charged that "under Republican administrations New England was handicapped."

The points under which New England has suffered, in competition with other areas, he declared, were:

1. High wages, resulting in competitive disadvantage elsewhere.

2. Export of New England capital, used to compete with home industries under "absentee landlordism."

3. Concentration of wealth, resulting in loss of small independent business.

The Alternative

Mr. Roosevelt then asserted that the Republicans' only solution for these problems had been the high tariff, and he declared that this had failed woefully to meet unfair competition while shutting off foreign commerce.

The Democratic alternative, as exemplified, he said, by what his administration had done, included the following:

1. Raised wages in other parts of the country, reducing New England's competitive disadvantage.

2. Attacked "concentrated wealth and monopolistic power."

3. Reopened foreign markets, and aided New England's customers in other areas.

This, in effect, was the Democratic alternative to the ancient, high-tariff doctrine of New England Republicans.

Local Classified Advertising

PUBLIC NOTICES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, October 19, 1936.

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County November 3, 1936, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

1936

Electors of President and Vice-President
Vote for One

AIKEN AND TEICHERT, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
BROWDER AND FORD, COMMUNIST PARTY
COLVIN AND WATSON, PROHIBITION
LANDON AND KNOX, REPUBLICAN
LEMKE AND O'BRIEN, THE UNION PARTY
ROOSEVELT AND GARNER, DEMOCRATIC
THOMAS AND NELSON, SOCIALIST PARTY

GOVERNOR
Vote for One
Fred G. Bushold of Lawrence, Union-Coughlin-Townsend
Alfred H. Evans of Northfield, Prohibition
John W. Haigis of Greenfield, Republican
Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor Party
Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist Party
Charles P. Hurley of Cambridge, Democratic
Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party
William H. McMasters of Cambridge, The Union Party

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Vote for One
Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor Party
Freeman W. Follett of Haverhill, Prohibition
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party
Francis E. Kelly of Boston, Democratic
Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican
Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist Party

SECRETARY
Vote for One
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican
Ralph Dow of New Bedford, Socialist Party
George L. McGlynn of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party
Mary E. Moore of Boston, Communist Party
Joseph Santosuosso of Boston, Democratic

TREASURER
Vote for One
Thomas Gilmartin of Boston, Socialist Labor Party
Mabelle M. Groves of Newton, Prohibition
Harold J. Hatfield of Belmont, Independent Progressive
Eva Hoffman of Boston, Communist Party
James M. Hurley of Marlborough, Democratic
William E. Hurley of Boston, Republican
Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party

AUDITOR
Vote for One
Lyman M. Aldrich of Worcester, Prohibition
Thomas H. Buckley of Abington, Democratic
Richard Darby of Everett, Independent
Elizabeth Donovan of North Brookfield, Socialist Party
Alfred Haase of Fitchburg, Communist Party
Walter J. Hogan of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party
Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, Republican

ATTORNEY GENERAL
Vote for One
Morris Berzon of Everett, Socialist Party
Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic
Felix Forte of Somerville, Republican
George F. Hogan of Nahant, Prohibition
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party
Michael Tuysuzian of Chelsea, Communist Party

SENATOR IN CONGRESS
Vote for One
Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy
Albert Sorabje Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist Party
James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic
Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor Party
Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist Party
Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice
Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican
Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition
Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union Party

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Seventh District
F. Austin Benson of Lynn, Communist Party
William P. Connery, Jr., of Lynn, Democratic
Joseph F. Massidda of Lynn, Socialist Party
C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, Republican

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Ninth District
C. Ernest Curtis of Waltham, The Townsend Plan
Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican
Florence H. Luscomb of Boston, People's Labor Ticket
Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, Democratic

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Tenth District
William F. Madden of Boston, Democratic
John McLaren of Boston, Townsend-Coughlin-Labor
George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican

PUBLIC NOTICES

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Eleventh District
Joseph M. De Napoli of Chelsea, Republican
John P. Higgins of Boston, Democratic
John R. Hughes of Boston, Independent
Aniello D. Imperato of Boston, Independent

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Twelfth District
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic
Albert F. McCulloch of Boston, Father Coughlin's Principles, Republican

COUNCILLOR
Vote for One
Second District
Charles J. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic
Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, Republican
Fred H. Lord of Quincy, Socialist Party

COUNCILLOR
Vote for One
Third District
Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, Republican
Marvin W. Brown of Waltham, Townsend Plan
Timothy E. Carroll of Cambridge, Democratic

COUNCILLOR
Vote for One
Fourth District
Robert E. Bigney of Boston, Independent
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic
Wendell P. Phillips of Revere, Republican

SENATOR
Vote for One
First Suffolk District
Edward H. Homer of Winthrop, Republican
Louis E. Mahoney, Jr., of Revere, Independent
Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea, Democratic

SENATOR
Vote for One
Second Suffolk District
John J. Donovan, Jr., of Boston, Republican
Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston, Democratic
Arthur Rabinovitz of Boston, Independent

SENATOR
Vote for One
Third Suffolk District
Jeremiah Francis Conway of Cambridge, Democratic
Laurence Curtis of Boston, Republican
Charles A. Taylor of Boston, Townsend Pension Plan

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fourth Suffolk District
Albert Bencks of Boston, Republican
Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Democratic

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fifth Suffolk District
Joseph A. Clement of Boston, Republican
James W. Hennigan of Boston, Democratic

SENATOR
Vote for One
Sixth Suffolk District
David M. Brackman of Boston, Republican
Lawrence P. McHugh of Boston, Democratic

SENATOR
Vote for One
Seventh Suffolk District
John A. Carlson of Boston, Republican
Joseph F. Donahoe of Boston, Democratic

SENATOR
Vote for One
Eighth Suffolk District
Thomas M. Burke of Boston, Democratic
Abraham Spigel of Boston, Republican

SENATOR
Vote for One
Norfolk and Suffolk District
Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, Republican
Edward O'Hearn Mullowney of Brookline, Democratic
W. Edwin Ulmer of Brookline, Elevated Labor Party
Nickel Fuzio of Boston, Independent. Non-Partisan
Joseph F. O'Rourke of Boston, Independent

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Second Suffolk District
John Patrick Doherty of Boston, Democratic
Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Third Suffolk District
Edward P. Bacigalupo of Boston, Democratic
John C. Conley of Boston, Independent
Edward L. Davis of Boston, Independent-Peoples Candidate, Republican
Benjamin James Green of Boston, Republican
George Leary of Boston, Democratic
Cyrus J. Shamon of Boston, Independent

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourth Suffolk District
Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican
Eugene Murphy of Boston, Democratic
Bernard John Parker of Boston, Democratic
George W. Roberts of Boston, Republican
George M. Romanos of Boston, Independent

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifth Suffolk District
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican
James Lawrence Lombard of Boston, Democratic
Elmer McQueen of Boston, Democratic
George A. Parker of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixth Suffolk District
Norman E. Fresser of Boston, Republican
John A. Hanson of Boston, Republican
Martin R. Schofield of Boston, Democratic
John B. Wenzler of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventh Suffolk District
John H. Horan of Boston, Independent
Thomas E. Linehan of Boston, Democratic
Leo J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Eighth Suffolk District
John Francis Aspell of Boston, Democratic
Ernest William Dullea of Boston, Independent
George P. McMahon of Boston, Democratic
Allison B. Strout of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Ninth Suffolk District
John J. Craven of Boston, Democratic
Harold Edward Crosby of Boston, Independent
Ulysses F. Emerson of Boston, Republican
Harriet C. Hall of Boston, Republican
Lawrence Kelleti of Boston, Independent
David M. Owens, Jr., of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Tenth Suffolk District
Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic
John J. McCarthy, Jr., of Boston, Republican
Daniel P. McGillicuddy of Boston, Democratic
Robert Freeman Smith of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Eleventh Suffolk District
Albert B. Goldman of Boston, Republican
William F. Higgins of Boston, Democratic
William E. Mooney of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twelfth Suffolk District
James T. Burke of Boston, Independent
Samuel H. Cohen of Boston, Republican
Harry Kalus of Boston, Democratic
William L. Lydon of Boston, Democratic
Abraham I. Zimon of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Thirteenth Suffolk District
Maurice Condon of Boston, Tax Limitation
Thomas F. Coyne of Boston, Democratic
Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Boston, Democratic
David Thompson of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourteenth Suffolk District
David Boynick of Boston, Socialist Party
Bernard Finkelstein of Boston, Democratic
Jackson J. Holtz of Boston, Democratic
Harriet S. Michelson of Boston, Socialist Party
Charles Miller of Boston, Republican
Louis P. Rabinovitz of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifteenth Suffolk District
Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican
Francis X. Corne of Boston, Democratic
Arthur B. Ellenwood of Boston, Republican
Timothy J. Murphy of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixteenth Suffolk District
Bernard P. Casey of Boston, Democratic
James E. Hunter of Boston, Independent Citizen
Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, Democratic
Ernst L. Schulin of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventeenth Suffolk District
Walter A. Bennett of Boston, Republican
Harry A. Nickerson of Boston, Republican
Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Democratic
John E. Troy, Jr., of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Eighteenth Suffolk District
James A. Burke of Boston, Democratic
Edwin L. Marshall of Boston, Republican
Frederick E. Schwentefier of Boston, Republican
Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Nineteenth Suffolk District
Joseph E. Duffy of Boston, Democratic
William J. MacHale of Boston, Republican
P. Harold Norris of Boston, Republican
John Philip White of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twentieth Suffolk District
Alfred S. Leon of Boston, Independent
Eric A. Nelson of Boston, Republican
Charles H. Savage of Boston, Democratic
John L. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic
Edward H. Whittemore of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-first Suffolk District
Andrew P. Carlin of Boston, Republican
Michael J. Ward of Boston, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-second Suffolk District
Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., of Boston, Democratic
Thomas E. Morahan of Boston, Republican

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-third Suffolk District
Joseph Israelite of Chelsea, Republican
Joseph A. Melley of Chelsea, Democratic
Leonard O'Neill of Chelsea, Independent
David Udell of Chelsea, Socialist Party

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-fourth Suffolk District
George A. Innes of Chelsea, Democratic
Ernest W. Lord of Chelsea, Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twenty-fifth Suffolk District
Peter F. Conley of Revere, Republican
Alexander J. Drinkwater of Revere, Democratic
Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, Republican
William H. J. Rowan of Revere, Democratic

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-sixth Suffolk District
Daniel J. Honan of Winthrop, Democratic
Edward R. Thomas of Winthrop, Republican

REGISTER OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY
Vote for One
Suffolk County
Arthur W. Sullivan of Boston, Republican, Democratic
John Brooks Wheelwright of Boston, Socialist Party

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Vote for Two
Middlesex County
Nathaniel I. Bowditch of Framingham, Republican
Robert Butler of Cambridge, Socialist Party
Howard W. Fitzpatrick of Malden, Democratic
Angelo Massiello of Everett, Socialist Party
Edward A. Rose of Somerville, Democratic
Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge, Republican

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT (CIVIL BUSINESS)
Vote for One
Suffolk County
(To fill vacancy)
John Patrick Connolly of Boston, Republican, Democratic
Antoinette F. Konikow of Boston, Socialist Party

To vote on the following Questions, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO. X

(State-wide)

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:—

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "YES" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one, "YES" on question two and "NO" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on questions one and two and "YES" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one and "YES" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on all three questions.

	YES	NO
1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?		
2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?		
3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?		

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

"Shall sections twenty-six to thirty-one H, inclusive, of chapter thirty-two of the General Laws, inserted therein by section one of an act of the general court passed in the current year entitled 'An Act providing for Contributory Retirement Systems for Cities and Towns that may be Accepted by Them, and making Certain Other Changes in the Laws Relative to Retirement Systems', enabling cities and towns which accept it to establish contributory retirement systems for their employees, be accepted?"

YES	NO

In cities of Attleboro, Beverly, Brockton, Chicopee, Fall River, Gardner, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Leominster, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Marlborough, Melrose, New Bedford, Newburyport, North Adams, Northampton, Peabody, Pittsfield, Revere, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham, Westfield, Woburn, and in towns of Adams, Amesbury, Andover, Arlington, Athol, Belmont, Braintree, Clinton, Danvers, Dedham, Easthampton, Fairhaven, Framingham, Greenfield, Lexington, Marblehead, Methuen, Milford, Milton, Natick, Needham, North Attleborough, Northbridge, Norwood, Plymouth, Reading, Saugus, Southbridge, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Watertown, Webster, Wellesley, West Springfield, Weymouth, Winchester and Winthrop.

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
2nd Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
3rd Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
4th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
5th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
9th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
10th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
11th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
13th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
14th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
16th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
17th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
18th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
19th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
20th Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
21st Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—
22nd Suffolk Representative District

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representative in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of amending the State constitution for the purpose of limiting the amount of taxes, for all purposes, which may be legally levied against any real estate within the Commonwealth to a sum not exceeding $25.00 for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation?"

YES	NO

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SPLENDID opportunity for high-grade woman to make profitable and permanent business connection; establish own dignified business handling underwear made of Chardonize; good profits; prefer executive type who has department store, sales, or teaching experience; will require full time the year round; answer stating fully your qualifications; if favorable, interview will be granted. Write Box S-82, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ECHO PLACE, BRONX—Business girl will share with lady modern 3-room apartment; near 6th Avenue subway and church; $25 monthly. Write Box S-53, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Lady wishes share light 3-room apartment with refined lady; $30; radio, use phone; near Broadway, 207th St. 7-8 Ave. subways; 20 min. Times Square. Write Box G-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

SAFEWAY BODY AND FENDER WORKS
Auto Painting—Welding and Brazing
Tops Repaired—Radiators Repaired
411 Jericho Tnpk., Mineola, N. Y. Gar. City 6020

COUNTRY BOARD

FALL IN VERMONT

At our farm, high in the Green Mountains, enjoy beautiful views, rest and quiet. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily. Write for information.
MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM, Wardsboro, Vt.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn. N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

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CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
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WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1811.

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FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th. N.Y.C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St. N. Y. C. St

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

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Open Daily and Tuesday and Thursday Evening
Evening entrance No. 71
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M. J. Burnham INC.
West Hartford Center

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Our 100th Anniversary
SALE
UPHAM'S
Dept. Store
MERIDEN

ALLING'S

Girls' Ski Suits	8.95
Kiddie Sno Suits	6.95
Boys' Wool Jackets	4.95
Girls' Wool Hooded Jackets	9.50

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GOOD SERVICE
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Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
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also
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN and AJAX TIRES
Tracy Vulcanizing Co.
MR. WM. WOODBE, Manager
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The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
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Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
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FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS - - 35c

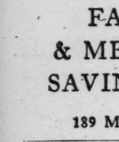
CLOTHES for DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
ANDRÉ SCALA, 39 Center Street, Cor. Church, 5-5159
JOHN PELLICO, Tel. 5-5159, 2nd Floor

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon



Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

Distinctive Clothes
Gambs
Tailors—Importers
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SHEET METAL WORK
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67 WHITNEY AVENUE
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Millinery
Suits and Dresses
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We Enjoy Serving Monitor Readers
WEST HAVEN Trucking Company
Moving and Storage
Also new and good used furniture
822 CONGRESS AVE. 3-0343

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

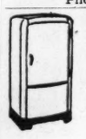
NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

IN A WATCH YOU WANT QUALITY—STYLE—VALUE
These Three Demands Are Fully Met in Our Line of
HAMILTON, GRUEN, ELGIN, CONCORD and HALLMARK TIMEPIECES
FRANK LAUDER
JEWELER
96 Washington Street So. Norwalk, Conn.

Gloves—Bags—Neckwear—Pure Silk Lingerie—Gordon, McCallum, Kayser and Roman Stripe Hosiery—Corsets, Corselettes, fitted by our expert corsetiere
Alterations free
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street
Phone 6015, So. Norwalk



NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

JAY'S
DRESSES MILLINERY
COATS SUITS
Large Sizes a Specialty
76 Wall Street, Norwalk

Bonded Termite Control
Free Inspection and Advice
Four Contracts Completed for The Principia School
Terminix Insulation Co.
532 West Ave., Norwalk Phone 562

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANTELL & MARTIN
In Our Budget Shop
WOOL DRESSES with FLARED SKIRTS
Some with buttons down the front
$6.95 and $7.95
NEW HIGH SHADES
SIZES 12 to 20

H. FRANKEL & SONS
Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
We welcome charge accounts

COAT WEEK
at Frankels
Unusual values in plain and fur trimmed coats
Untrimmed $18.95 to $39.50
Furred $29.50 to $129.50

FALL CLOTHES
For Men and Young Men
Featuring the famous Tex line.
Knit-Tex—Worsted-Tex and Saxon Weave
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

C. O. Miller's 68th Anniversary
Sale Now in Progress!
Come—Shop and Save During This Great Selling Event
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
IS BANK STREET STAMFORD
TEL. 3-3171

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

Buettner's
"BETTER FURNITURE"
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

"Boy Meets Girl"
"Hello, Sally! What a pretty new dress!" It is not new. It has just been Zoric cleaned at
PERRY'S"
41 JEFFERSON STREET Phone 3-3161

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Gloves for Fall
Imported Kid and Suede by Perrin
All the new Fall Shades in Fabrics by KAYSER and VAN RAALTE.
Our new fall line of gloves justly upholds our reputation for always carrying the latest styles and best qualities.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn. Tel. 3-1116

Cold Weather Coats
for Growing Girls
A really good looking assortment of durable wool materials,
$5.98 to $12.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Our INTERIOR DECORATING DEPARTMENT is always at your service for ideas in Home Renovating.
HOWLAND-HUGHES

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

HUDSON
Announcing 1937
With Hudson's New Selective Automatic Shift
M. T. SHIPLEY
VON SCHLEGELL, INC., Distributor
428 East Preston Street
Phones: Of., Ver. 8444; Res., Forest 5087-J
R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

TERRAPLANE

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND
Fall Arrangements, Irridescent Bowls and Novelties
Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R. SIECK
1822 N. Charles St.
1822 N. Charles Street
Flowers by Wire

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
IN ALBANY, N. Y.
invites you to
Buy Furniture on the Budget Plan
Trade In Your Old Furniture
Liberal Allowances

1000 New Hats
for your selection
Moderately Priced
1.98 to 6.75
GRACE & MERIT
21 No. Pearl Street

BOYCE and MILWAIN
Suits, Topcoats
Wool Hose, Leather Jackets
Fall Hats
66 and 68 State Street

G. C. REARDON Inc.
GLENWOOD RANGES
RCA VICTOR RADIOS
MAGIC CHEF RANGES
RUGS and CARPETS
Broadway at Maiden Lane

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church against Winter's cold and Summer's heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
841 BROADWAY Albany 3-7212

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paint Headquarters
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
TEL. 4-4163

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

AUBURN

MARSHALAISE SHOES
for Women
A new experience in fashion
Right Comfort
Shoe and Luggage Shop
3 STATE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Formal Wear—
More entertaining this season will demand new dance frocks—new dress suits for men. It's correct if it comes from
McLEAN'S

Adjusto-Baks . . . Children's (Ages 2 to 12) Underwear, $1
Teaches self-help earlier than ever before. Silk, wool, cotton.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
EST. 1842

'blue coal'
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Endicott, Johnson City

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

"The same coal from the same mine all the time."
Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
ONCE USED, ALWAYS SATISFIED
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Come in and hear the
Hammond Electric Organ
the musical marvel of the age.
Ideal for home, church, school.
WEEKS & DICKINSON
39 Chenango Street

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

ROGER & GALLET Toilet Soap
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3624

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261
16 Palmer Ave. Bronxville 5993

THERESA
HOME BAKE SHOP, Inc.
Deliveries Hot Rolls 4 P. M. Sundays
431 White Plains Rd. Tuckahoe 1854
Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Claremont Shop
NEW HATS
at $2.00 Others to $10.00
We Specialize in Youthful Large Headsizes
475 MAIN ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclecare
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JEDDO-HIGHLAND COAL
"Aristocrat of Anthracite"
Since 1858
M. J. PETERSON
OFFICE AND YARD, Riverside 7309—1170

ODORLESS
DRY CLEANING, Inc.
Improved System of Cleaning Ladies'-and Men's Wearing Apparel
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
THE BEST AT A REASONABLE PRICE
842 Hertel Avenue De. 2177

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
Now Showing Latest Designs in
DRESSES—KNITTED SUITS—HATS
for Fall and Winter Wear
Snappi Lastex Girdles
Brassieres—Slips
Open Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097

RUG CLEANING
Oriental and Domestic
Binding—Fringing—Repairing
We Sell Mothproof Pads
Phone Grant 4226
P. MASSING & SON
436 Rhode Island Street

CORTLAND

You are invited to shop our store for fall and holiday goods
Stocks are now at their best
G. H. WILTSIE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND—HOMER

PHONE 52 for 'blue coal'
New Equipment Insures Clean Coal
MAXSON & STARIN

GLOVERSVILLE

"IMPERIAL" WASHABLE WALLPAPER
Cowles, Brown and Co.
Franchised Distributor

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

We DO Appreciate Your Patronage
For Wallpaper, Paints, Linoleum and Window Shades.
Paper Hanging and Decorating
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE STREET ITHACA

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
Complete One Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires Mechanical Repairs
CORNER CAYUGA AND GREEN STREETS

JAMESTOWN

PHILCO RADIOS
New Models
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

HUSS GARAGE
CHAS. T. HUSS, Proprietor
24 Ramsdell Avenue Ri. 1636
Off Delaware, near Kenmore
First Class Auto Repairing, Painting, Collision and Battery Service
One trial will convince you. All work guaranteed.

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1330

QUALITY FOODS DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Food Ready to Serve
Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

LARCHMONT

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

BULBS
Rock Garden Plants
Perennials
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St. Tel. Larch 81
Larchmont N. Y.

Long Island

BAY SHORE

FREISTADT
ULMSCHNEIDER'S
Complete line of Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Dorothy Gray and Belcano Preparations.
CANDIES—ICE CREAM
93 Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 166

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
AMERICA'S FINEST ANTHRACITE
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St. Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
BAY SHORE 2640—ISLIP 60

The Blue Bake Shop
Dainty Home Baking
Our Baking is so delicious and so reasonable in price that you will want to make us your permanent headquarters for desserts.
French Ice Cream Our Specialty, 49c Qt.
65 East Main St., Bay Shore

Bayshore Photo Studio
Tru Portraits
Photography in All Its Branches
Kodaks and Supplies
Frames and Framing
40 East Main Street
Phone Bay Shore 81

FAR ROCKAWAY

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Footwear of Quality for Entire Family
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338

ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY and APPETIZING
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1907 MOTT AVENUE Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church

FOR 'blue coal' or FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
SUNRISE COAL CO., INC.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

PHONE 4171 CEDARHURST
MAGER'S
SALES and SERVICE
for all makes of Radios—Refrigerators—Ranges—Oil Burners
Central Theatre Building

FLUSHING

COATS — COATS — COATS
Fur Trimmed ..... $39.75 up
Untrimmed ..... $16.75 up
BOULEVARD SHOP
151-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

C. G. KOCH
MURRAY HILL GROCER
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
FLUSHING 9-0126, 0326
149-46 41ST AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill L. R. Station
Agents: Birdseye Frosted Foods

We have the greeting card you like to send.
The gift you like to give
Flowers you like to wear
Flowers to beautify your home
CECIL'S GIFT SHOPPE
41-45A MAIN STREET

Donohue's Service Station
GREASE WASH CHANGE OIL SIMONIZ
or generally repair your car
Battery Service Tydol Gas
Cars called for and delivered
41-20 150TH STREET FL. 9-1080

FOREST HILLS

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210

MARKWORDT'S
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
"The Tops"
in
Greeting Cards
Personal Christmas Cards
On Display Now

FREEPORT

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Haddon Hall Candy
Select Chocolates 35c—Crisp and Chewy 39c
Nuts and Fruits 49c
Chocolate Covered Nuts 69c
Masterpieces in Miniature 69c
Loose, 20 varieties 15c ½ lb.
Delicious Candy in Plain Boxes

Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S
Halloween Showing
SWEATERS—SKIRTS
BAGS AND GLOVES
in Colorful Autumn Shades
FROM $1.98 UP
60 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 6163

NEW ADDRESS OF
Leibert's Shoes
17 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport
F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1303-M daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

100 STREET DRESSES
2 DRESSES FOR $11.00
50 STREET DRESSES
Including VELVETS
VALUES UP TO $12.98
$7.98
MILLER'S
MRS. FANNIE I. KAPLAN in charge
261 FULTON HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Radiator Covers
Andirons and Fireplace Accessories
Furnace and Stove Supplies
Complete Housecleaning Needs
BLUMBERG'S PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Manufacturing advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street
New Smart Fall Dresses
MILLINERY—SUITS—COATS
Specializing ½ Sizes

HEmpstead 6021
HENRI Hair Stylist
Expert Permanent Waving
267 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 464 384 Fulton Ave.

Woods INCORPORATED
Credit Jewelers and Opticians
M. B. Matin, Registered Optometrist

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Lady Attendant
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 134

DRESSES—MILLINERY
Large Sizes — Low Prices
Benefit by our Cash Buying and Selling
HENRY LESCHZINER
GREATER SIDENBERG CO.
36 N. Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA FAIR GROUNDS ROLLER SKATING RINK
Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5, Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 4019

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts. N. Y.
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

EDMAR Millinery Shops
82-17 Roosevelt Av. Jackson Heights
45-20 Greenpoint Av. Sunnyside, L. I.

Lucille Millinery Shop
62-26 Roosevelt Av., Woodside
POPULAR PRICE HATS
CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

Stanley's
FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8850

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

ROOSEVELT MATTRESS and UPHOLSTERY SHOP
Mattresses
Sterilized and remade—$2.50
Two-piece Living Room Suite Reupholstered—$37.50
93-13 ROOSEVELT AVENUE Hav. 9-9457

Barbara Marshall
Ladies' Hairdressing
Frederics, Vita Tonic
Permanent Waves
3768 80th Street Newtown 9-5318

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son
Funeral Home
173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
BEAUTIFULLY NEW
and strikingly different floor, vanity and desk lamps direct from the Lamp Show. China bases — pottery — hammered aluminum—crystal and metals. Shades ever-so-new in crashes, stucco on parchment, parchment lumarinth and clair de lune.
California Stucco Lamps
Special $3.50—$5.00
Sweetums—The Wonder Doll
One to Five Dollars
Over 100 to choose from — 95c to $4.50
Chase Chromium, Cambridge Glass, Artificial Flowers, Stationery, Book Ends, Pictures, Christmas and Greeting Cards
"A Beautifully Stocked Gift Shoppe"
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MIESTEN'S
"At the Railroad Station"
Blue Plate—Toasted Sandwiches
School Childrens' Luncheon
Home made Ice Cream
Best Quality Candy
Hallowe'en Specialties
46 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lyn. 6330

D & J Levy Clothes for Men
Visit Our New Store
New Fall Styles in Neckwear, Adams Hats, Hickok Belts, Arrow Shirts, Meyers Gloves, McGregor Sport Wear, "Silver Strype" Suits for Men
29 ATLANTIC AVE. PHONE LYN. 635-W

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

M. L. LEVISON
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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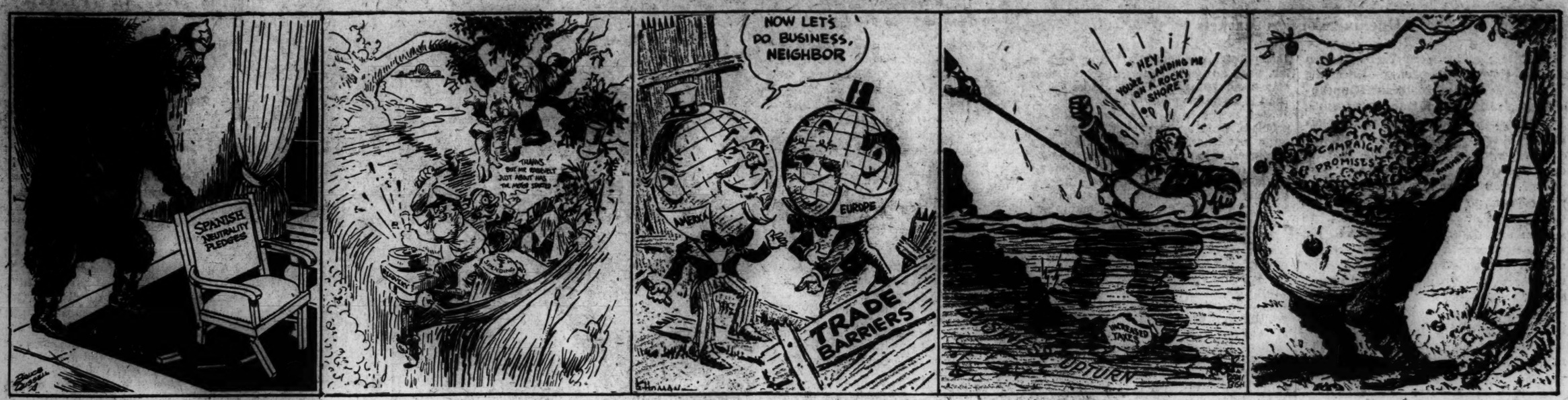
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Russell in Los Angeles Times — "Somebody's Been Sitting in This Chair!"

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register — As the Republicans See It

—Homan in Newark Ledger — Taking Down the Spite Fence

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times — How Quickly the Rescue Is Forgotten

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle — Gathering Perishable Fruit

Worth Knowing

WEEKLY THEATER ATTENDANCE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS 220,000,000 IN THE UNITED STATES IT IS 80,000,000

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Word Pairs

AFTER practice in pairing Synonyms and Antonyms, here's an opportunity to match words. For each word listed in the left column there is another word in the right column that is spelled with identical letters, arranged differently. Word No. 1 has been checked for you.

1	stop	pelas	
2	range	loves	
3	react	pots	1
4	inks	caret	
5	solve	anger	
6	tame	sink	
7	shores	signed	
8	hustle	mate	
9	lamps	subtle	
0	design	horses	

2. Letter Changing

A CHANCE to come down off the roof is shared by an Albany, N. Y., reader who submits a change from ROOF to BASE in 6 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transposition, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Hidden Animals

THE letters in the following sentence can be used to spell the names of six different animals. All letters must be used, and no letter may be used more often than it appears. Clues to the names of these 6 animals are given below:

SING MERRY SCORE AKIN TO ME, OH MABEL

1. Remove my middle letter, and I am used for watering the lawn.
1. Remove my middle letter, and I become a row.
3. Remove my fourth letter and I am currency.
4. Curtail me, and I approached.
5. Reverse me, and I spoil things.
6. Behead my first two letters, and I am a male child.

4. How Long?

IF THE diameter of the top of a barrel measures 17½ inches, how long must a strip of sheet iron be to make a hoop for the top of the barrel, allowing for a 2-inch lap?

5. Cryptogram

A QUOTATION by Jeremiah Taylor forms today's cryptogram. Short words should be of aid in solving.

AP BQA RQA CD SEPTFUDAG PV WPH GFBD IWP FH APG SEJ-UDAG FA GWD RWFFRD PV WPH RPBSQAK.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Reformation

IT IS undoubtedly true though it may seem paradoxical; but in general, those who are habitually employed in finding and displaying faults are unqualified for the work of reformation; because their minds are not only unfurnished with patterns of the fair and good, but by habit they come to take no delight in the contemplation of those things.—*Burke.*

In Lighter Vein

Definitions Gleaned From Test Papers

"'Conjectures' means talking with hands."

"By 'derisively' we mean 'derived from.'"

"'Demolishing' means growing smaller."

"'An 'essay' is anything written by a man who is not an author."

"'Odious' means the odor of a plant or object."

Water Power

Engineering Apprentice: "What would you say, sir, is the greatest known water power?"

Mature Engineer: "Women's tears, son."

Mugs

Two men were discussing possible additions to the board of directors.

"Old Sir Arthur certainly has a handle to his name," said one.

"That," said the other, "is true of most mugs."—*Tattler* (London).

General Education

"I want my son to have a general education."

"Oh, so you're sending him to West Point?"

Pensive

Monitor Camera Club From Lyivan H. Block, Ortonville, Minn.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Substitute Reader

Question: If a substitute Reader were elected to fill a vacancy in the office of Reader, would the substitute Reader be supposed to hand in a resignation to the board before starting his duties as a regular Reader?

Answer: No. The appointment of a regular Reader would automatically end the term of the substitute. The fact that the same person was chosen in both instances would not alter this.

Party Fun

Geography

THE leader starts the game by giving any well-known geographical name; the next person gives another geographical name starting with the last letter of the first name given; and the next person gives another geographical name starting with the last letter of the second name given; and so on, no duplications in names being permitted. Anyone unable to give a geographical name starting with the last letter of the previous name given, is eliminated, and the game continues until only the winner is left.

To illustrate: the leader may chose "London," the next person "New York," the next person "Kansas," the next person "Seine," and so on. The players may be arranged in a circle, or arranged in two sides, one side trying to outlast the other side. —Leona S., Milwaukee, Wis.

Unselfishness

IF I had the opportunity to say a final word to all the young people of America, it would be this: Don't think too much about yourself. Try to cultivate the habit of thinking of others; this will reward you. Selfishness always brings its own revenge. It cannot be escaped. Be unselfish. That is the first and final commandment for those who would be useful and happy in their usefulness.—*Charles W. Eliot.*

Quotation for Today

MY CROWN is in my heart, not on my head;
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen: my crown is call'd content.

—SHAKESPEARE

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Scrapbooks

IN AN effort to raise a little money, a club I belong to, did something which I think could become an interesting vocation for anyone.

We gathered all the old magazines we could find, and cut out all the valuable articles. Later we sorted our clippings and pasted them into scrapbooks. One scrapbook, for example, contained recipes; another, ideas for interior decoration; and others, ideas for the garden, helpful hints and notions for the home, facts and pictures on flower arrangement and table set-ups, short stories, etc.

We sold these scrapbooks very quickly for a small sum.—Helena G., San Leandro, Calif.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Single Eye

IN LUKE 11:34, in the course of one of his familiar illustrations, the Master pointed out that "when thine eye is single thy whole body also is full of light," while in Matt. 6:22 we find an almost identical statement.

The Greek word *haplous*, which is rendered "single" in these passages, means literally "simple" or "single" in the sense of "not being either complicated or confused"; while it is sometimes also employed to mean "whole" or "when used of the eye, 'good,' fulfilling its office, 'sound'" (Thayer: *Greek Lexicon*, p. 57). Moreover, it is of interest to discover that in the early Greek papyri, as in both modern and Classical Greek the word is regularly used in the sense of "frank, simple, naïve, natural" (Liddell and Scott: *Greek Lexicon*, p. 137; Moulton and Milligan: *Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament*, p. 58).

Thus it may well be that in the passages cited, the Master is really commending the straightforward glance of the "single" (simple, good, sincere) eye.

Daily Anecdote

Puns and Bishop Potter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OLIVER HERFORD became noted for his quick wit even before winning recognition as an author and playwright.

At the beginning of the century he was present at a public dinner also attended by Bishop Potter, whose displeasure at the marriage of his nephew to an actress was generally known.

The Bishop remarked that people were continually making puns about him and added, "I should like to see somebody make a pun about me without using the verb 'to potter.'"

"I can," immediately spoke up a young man unknown to most of those present.

"Proceed," invited the Bishop.

"Actresses will happen even in the best-regulated families," said Herford.

And Bishop Potter, who keenly enjoyed a good joke, even at his own expense, joined in the laughter that followed.

Dressed Up!

Lyivan H. Block

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Uncle Ben and His Children"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

MR. AND Mrs. B— and Mrs. B—'s brother Ben, with the three B— children, a boy and girl of school age and a tiny toddler, lived on the thickly wooded mountain slope. Soon after the midday meal one day Mrs. B— discovered that her baby son was missing; but assuring herself that the men of the family had taken the little one with them on their return to work in the timber, she contented herself until their return at dusk—only to learn that the child's father and uncle knew nothing of the baby's whereabouts!

The two older children, who had been attending the distant mountain school all day, and who likewise knew nothing of their baby brother's disappearance, joined the family in searching the buildings, corral, and the near-by mountainside, all of which failed to yield any trace of the baby.

With the help of the few available neighbors, a broader search was organized, and continued until midnight, but with no results. With the dawn the entire family and their good neighbors set forth again; and after a few hours of thorough searching, they came upon the child, two miles away from home. He was snuggled under the shelter of a large rock, fast asleep and unharmed.

But after the first wave of relief, great was the father's and mother's consternation to observe on the ground of the clearing the unmistakable tracks of a bear and two tiny cubs.

Unconscious of the anxiety he had caused, or of any discomfort he had suffered, the child was delighted at seeing his family and asked repeatedly for "milk and cereal."

The mother wisely insisted that nothing be said to alarm the child over his experience. But after returning home, when her little son had been warmed and fed, she very gently asked him what he saw when he went for a walk in the woods alone.

Repeated questioning brought the same answer. He had seen nothing, the child insisted, but "Uncle Ben and Uncle Ben's children." He had played with Uncle Ben's children until he was tired. Then he fell asleep. Where were Uncle Ben's children now? He would give them some of his milk and cereal.

The situation was perfectly clear to Mr. and Mrs. B—. Mrs. B—'s brother, Ben, to ward off the chill of the sharp winds in the high hills, had been wearing a shaggy fur coat. The lost child, coming upon the bear and her cubs, had mistaken the bear for his fur-clad Uncle Ben, and the cubs for Uncle Ben's children, dressed in warm fur coats like their father. Having no fear of the bear, and delighted to find playmates of his own size, the child had manifested only joy and affection for the bear family—and had received only protection in return.

Brevities

Life: And "The Green Pastures" proved to be a unique film, if only for its interesting presentation of Hollywood's conception of a New York playwright's conception of some colored folks' conception of heaven.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Mr. Henry Ford says the way to keep going is to keep going. It's good philosophy, even if it wouldn't work with a flat tire.

American Lumberman: In the shoe business there is a width called AAAA. It looks decidedly unconstitutional.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Plan*

By LE PELLEY

DID YOU WANT TO SEE ME, MARMADUKE ?
YES... DORIE LEE, HOW SHOULD YOU LIKE TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT ??
Report
Hymie 298
Mona 289
OH... I'M NOT SURE WHETHER I SHOULD WANT TO OR NOT...
BUT YOU SHALL NOT HAVE TO BE PRESIDENT ! HYMIE AND I HAVE TOO MUCH ADVANTAGE OVER YOU !! BUT WITH THREE PEOPLE RUNNING, HYMIE WOULD RECEIVE FEWER VOTES !
BUT SO WOULD YOU, WOULDN'T YOU ??
MAYBE -- BUT I DO NOT THINK SO !! I THINK I AM BEING VERY SHREWD !
THAT IS.... PEOPLE WOULD THINK IT WAS SHREWD IF I WON ... BUT IF I LOST THEY WOULD JUST THINK IT WAS FOOLISH ...
AH ME !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Contentment Indoors*

By THE HAGERS

WHEN RAIN FALLS AND A CHILL WIND ROARS, WE DRAKEVILLE DUCKS HAVE FUN INDOORS.
THEN GRANDPA BRANT DROPS IN, QUACKS, "YES!" WHEN I SUGGEST A GAME OF CHESS.
BY GLOWING COALS, WE LIKE TO TOAST MARSHMALLOWS, OR RAW CHESTNUTS ROAST.
BUT AT A GOOD OLD TAFFY-PULL, I'LL QUACK, MY CUP OF JOY IS FULL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Opening Foreign Markets

IN HIS first major speech on his western tour Governor Landon modified the impression conveyed by his Minneapolis attack on the Hull trade agreements. At Minneapolis he said he was for reciprocity, but not with competitors.

This definition of reciprocity greatly disappointed some of his strongest supporters, such as the Kansas City Star. It ran counter to a large body of liberal thinking in the Republican party. It seemed to narrow the possible field for reciprocity down to exchanging American exports for products like rubber and coffee which are not produced in the United States.

Such a philosophy would continue the high tariff policy which by protecting inefficient American producers has given monopoly opportunities to efficient producers. It would continue to excite every local interest—however uneconomic it may be from the national standpoint—to demand tariff protection that relieves it from the necessity of meeting competition, even competition of foreign producers having the same standards of living. At Minneapolis, Governor Landon told the dairy farmers that the trade agreement with Canada had injured them by letting in Canadian cheese, although it still pays a duty amounting to nearly a third of its price.

Governor Landon later found that figures he had quoted then on prices were wrong and honestly tried to correct them. Now at Albuquerque he has broadened the Minneapolis definition of reciprocity by declaring that inefficient producers should not expect protection. But there has always been great difficulty in defining "inefficient producers." Would Governor Landon still encourage dairy farmers to ask for more than 5 cents a pound protection against Canadian cheese?

At Albuquerque also he emphasized that "the most important problem" now facing the United States is the recapture of lost export markets. Many Americans will heartily agree. Unless America is to restrict its farm production to what can be sold at home—regimentation that Secretary Wallace has warned us would exceed anything attempted under AAA—some way must be found of disposing of surpluses abroad. The question is how to open markets. Governor Landon's Minneapolis speech made it appear that he was relying on dumping or had accepted George Peek's plan for governmental barter. The Foreign Policy Association has just pointed out that, in trading such as Mr. Peek advocates, the United States is at a disadvantage, for it has more to sell than it wishes to buy.

Here is the nub of the foreign trade problem. Only by letting imports top exports can America find markets for farm surpluses, to say nothing of collecting interest on more than $15,000,000,000 invested abroad, to say less than nothing of turning the tide of economic nationalism that is the chief cause of dictatorship and militarism.

The first step in opening markets abroad is opening markets at home for the goods foreign buyers must send in payment. No; the first step is for Americans to recognize that imports are so much gain to the nation as a whole, although their competition may be most unwelcome to industries or localities directly affected.

Governor Landon indicates that he would begin with industry rather than the farmer in breaching the tariff wall. That is logical. It is plain that trading farm products for farm products, although desirable in some cases, will not solve the surplus problem. But who among industrial producers will admit to being inefficient? Who is ready to have the spur of foreign competition applied to his own industry or locality?

Everyone knows the Democratic party is none too resolute about standing up against pressure blocs demanding protection. But it has a low-tariff tradition and bases its strength chiefly on non-industrial sections. The Republican party is politically and traditionally protectionist. And it is demanding repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Act under which Mr. Hull has already lowered barriers raised by foreign nations against one sixth of America's exports. Everyone who knows the vital importance of pursuing a wise and active effort to check the present economic warfare, regardless of which party does it, will welcome Governor Landon's later views. This newspaper welcomes them.

Yet it cannot feel that he is helping to lead Americans to an essential understanding of the problem when he tells the southwestern cattlemen that imported Mexican cattle have deprived them of "a broader domestic market and better prices," at a time when imports of Mexican cattle have been declining. And it must recognize that the careful, courageous work of Mr. Hull and his aides has already breached several walls around foreign markets and is, despite some attacks, opening the domestic market to industrial imports—which will pay for farm exports.

Recognition or Neutrality?

NO TIME has been lost by Italy and Germany in announcing that they stand ready to recognize a new government in Spain as soon as Spanish Rightists' arms drive the elected government from Madrid. There are sure to be strong efforts to obtain similar recognition of the fascistic Spaniards in democratic countries.

Haste to follow the example of the two Fascist countries would be not only unseemly on the part of democracies, but out of tune with professions of neutrality. It possibly would also be out of keeping with the situation which may develop in Spain if the present Government is forced to move its headquarters to Barcelona.

For in that event there may be two governments in Spain, each representative of sections of the population divided not only by interests and pursuits, but by geography. And unless General Franco's Rightists can succeed in setting up their government over all Spain, it certainly will be no more entitled to recognition—and supplies—than the present Government, particularly if the latter survives in Catalonia.

A premature recognition of a new government in Spain would in itself be an admission of un-neutrality, and would have the same effect on Spanish fortunes as the extension of overt aid at any time during the conflict. Recognition should come only through the well-considered agreement of all signers of the neutrality pact.

It may be well to remember at this time that international law very plainly called on authorities in other countries to aid the properly constituted government of Spain against the rebels. In international law "rebels have no rights." No doubt the liquidation of a neutrality pact which ignored these established precepts will be a delicate operation.

Meanwhile citizens of democratic countries may well keep alert to the fact that the institutions of representative government have nothing to gain by aiding the spread of Fascism and dictatorship over the Iberian peninsula. Recognition is going to entail some confusion and friction in any case, coming as it must out of a confused conception of neutrality. Since it may be further complicated by developments after the expected fall of Madrid, there is no reason why citizens of democratic countries should open their ears to propaganda for immediate recognition of a government imposed on a people by force.

Small Town Girl

A EUROPEAN prince, being interviewed in the United States, could not, of course, hope to escape being asked his opinion of American girls. And a European prince, of course, would never be other than tactful. Prince Arthur Gilbaut of Belgium is no exception.

Prince Arthur is quoted in a Washington newspaper as saying after four weeks in the United States that he is impressed with the beauty of the American girls he has seen. "But," he significantly adds, "the prettiest American girls are in the small towns, I have noticed. Their beauty is fresher and more natural than that of the girls in the big cities."

Here is balm for the young lady who perhaps has envied the sleekly polished nails, the sophisticated lips and eyebrows and the meticulously plastered coiffure of her cousin who went to New York. If after all a prince's eyes are sufficiently discerning to—Well, no need to day-dream Cinderella stories; for there's something too to be said for the small town boy. He's often a prince of a fellow.

Figuratively Speaking!

PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS, the veteran Wisconsin economist, tells a good story in his autobiography of how the ammunition he was hired to compile for candidate William Jennings Bryan in the 1900 campaign cost him his job. Bryan was stumping the country to prove that deflation had the country in its grip. The fall in the commodity price level computed by his Wisconsin brain truster proved his point till September, then it started to go up, showing that the deflation had been reversed. Bryan naturally had no further use for Commons's work!

In this campaign, Colonel Knox is loading his guns with the charge that inflation is here. It is true that the price level is higher than it was in 1933—for which producers everywhere are grateful. Also, inflation is an imponderable, as it always is, of the present recovery movement. But, unfortunately for Colonel Knox, the price level is now beginning to go down. This is deflation, not inflation! According to the index put out by the U. S. Department of Labor Statistics, the decline for the week ended October 10 is 0.1 per cent, and for the month 0.4 per cent. It is higher than it was a year ago, but only by 0.6 per cent—which is nothing for housewives to get worried about as yet. If only figures would play politics!

Wit Against War

Book News of the Day

MANY a true word is spoken in the mood that produced HOW TO RUN A WAR (New York: Knopf. $2), and as long as the truth equals the jest which points it, the labor of learning can be lightened by laughter. Bruce Winton Knight is a professor of economics in Dartmouth College. But having never allowed himself to forget that fact—"professors . . . are seldom taken seriously"—he has actually turned it to his advantage in this never-boring book.

Professor Bruce's humor is of that fortunate type that never veils its point. It is by making the point more immediately clear than sober telling could make it that he achieves many of his best effects. It is the economist, not the satirist, speaking when you read: "War comes, not from abstract 'forces,' but from people. It comes, not from people 'in general,' but from particular people. Nor does this mean chiefly the diplomats or governments. The main honors go, not to the apparent controllers, but to those who control the controllers; that is, to those who can put the heaviest pressure on public officials and public opinion."

But if you don't care for such serious reading you still will go on, knowing that just around the corner you will come to something like: "Mr. Gerard once stated that fifty-nine persons were running the United States, and Mussolini is said to have smiled to hear that it took so many."

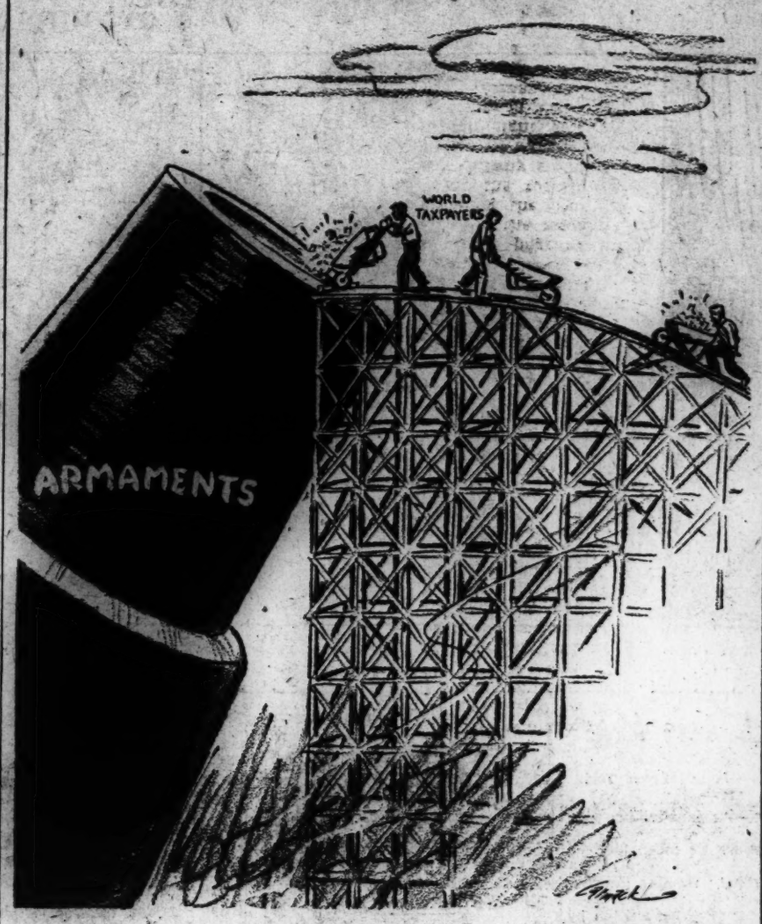
In a section titled "How to Get Into Somebody Else's War," the author makes the sound observation that all you have to do is to "insist, as a matter of National Honor, on the theoretical rights which were bound to be violated in practice."

Wit adds pith to wisdom in the statement that the thought underlying the League of Nations and Kellogg pact is "that each signer trusts the others in general without going to the extreme of trusting anybody in particular."

Americans who are now ready, according to the Secretary of the Navy, to meet menace with menace in the Pacific, will be interested to know that "Eighty years ago feudal Japan was so backward that she had been at peace with the outside world for about three centuries," but that since that time Japanese memories have had occasion to go back to a menace announced by another leading American naval figure, Commodore Perry. "Looking over his arguments out in the harbor," Professor Knight observes, "the Japanese decided that Western culture was irresistible." They have since managed to acquire enough of it to add naval ratios to Western culture's numerous other problems. Not mere inclination, but his wide and firm grasp of related subjects, makes possible Professor Knight's blithe treatment of war's causes and effects.

C. W. M.

Slaves of Modern Pharaohs



October Odyssey

"THANNE longen folk to goon on pilgrimages." Not to Canterbury, in April, but rather to New England, in October. Not to visit the shrine of Thomas à Becket, but rather to stand before bushes that burn and are not consumed, hills and valleys aflame.

To travel along the Housatonic where Indians once camped, made war and held councils of peace. Roadsides lined with purple asters. Hillsides gay with sumach. Tall corn stacked in fields. Pumpkins gleaming in the stubble. Through elm-lined villages carpeted with yellow leaves. Old-fashioned gardens still, in spite of frosts, flaunting marigolds and zinnias.

On into Massachusetts where the reds begin. A limb of scarlet maple. A swamp of riotous red and orange. Wayside stands stacked with baskets of green and red apples. McIntosh and Wealthy, Greening and Poundsweet. Amber honey gleaming in glass jars. The Pownal Valley with its mountains variegated with topaz and garnet. Neat little hamlets tucking themselves in for the winter. Wood piled high, squashes on the porch. A bunch of golden seed corn hanging on a peg. Geraniums in south windows. Shaggy white chrysanthemums underneath. Bonfires sending lazy smoke to meet the blue. A sharp coldness. A mountain tang.

Stopping at a rambling old inn. Warming ourselves before the crackling fire burning briskly in the huge fireplace. The smell of cooking chili sauce, pungent and spicy. A basket of sheepnose apples on the long table. The innkeeper leading us upstairs to the south room heated by a box stove. A tiny oblong thing with a lengthy stretch of pipe to the chimney. A brass kettle full of stove lengths.

Reading, as our tall, angular host takes his departure, the framed motto on the wall.

"Our home is your home. We are all travelers."

From words of blessing turning our attention to the purpling mountains, we know our pilgrimage twice blessed. The village lights beginning to appear in warm kitchens.

The hospitable landlord telling us stories as he wanders in at supper hour. A black bear seen lately. Snow sixteen feet deep in the Hollow last winter. A fine sugar year. The new Town Hall half finished and boarded up to be completed as soon as they raise more money. No government money for them. Pay as you go, their slogan inherited from rugged generations past.

Across to St. Johnsbury, flaunting its maples and sugar factories. Into New Hampshire. Washington, Madison, Jefferson, all powdered with snow. Up through Pinkham Notch, its walls patterned with wine reds and bronzes. The sound of dripping water often in our ears. Getting out occasionally to glimpse the mountain peaks, sturdy sentinels against the blue. From Gorham eastward to muse along the Androscoggin, its giant white birches sending down a shower of yellow leaves. Yellow magic giving mellow light.

Crossing the border into Maine. "Country of the Pointed Firs," making garish the maples in their breath-taking contrasts. The scent of pines. A blue heron fishing in a marsh. Air elixir.

Spending the night in an old pillared colonial on a street covered with yellow leaves. A substantial four-chimneyed house. Built by a man who was senator in Andrew Jackson's time. His portrait on the wall. Dark hair and eyes. High forehead. Stern, yet kind. Like a rock-bound coast with a sunny inlet. Wallpaper reminiscent of sea-faring inheritance. A model of the Clara Colcord on the mantel.

Climbing winding stairs to the front bedroom north. Sleeping in the bedstead with the high pineapplied posts. The old captain knowing Hawaii. A sharp fragrance as from sandalwood, bringing dreams of venturing on distant seas.

Loath to leave in the morning, but binding to pilgrims, the pilgrimage. We would see the ocean.

Finding the fishermen's village snug among the rocks. Lobster crates piled high. Tawny grass on sandy stretches. A sound of waves and crickets. The small and the mighty singing October melodies. Standing on a rock and talking to an old fisherman with leathery skin and horny hands telling of the summer's catch. Of a strange boat that hove in one night and out again at dawn. A wreck out beyond the light. His wife calling him Cap'n. A personage in this cove. Talking of the fall election in louder tones. "America under fire. As Maine goes, so goes the nation." Oozing confidence. Listening and feeling the spray. A benediction to any pilgrim.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

The Record as We Write It

By Frank L. Perrin

AMERICANS are, in the main, a conservative and calmly deliberative people. They lack, or fail to manifest, that volatility and superabundant enthusiasm characteristic of peoples of some countries. They seldom feel or openly express that mass fear which seems at times to disturb the mental balance of those who have endured, as well as those who apprehend, the loss of individual or communal liberties. Since the days of civil strife in the United States in the '60's, no major calamity, economic, political or social, has more than temporarily upset the national equilibrium. Food and shelter have always been procurable, usually in generous abundance. Why worry?

I am not at all certain that this attitude of casual contentment is always prudent or commendable. Long ago we were taught that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Defenders of a common or individual right do not sleep at the post of duty. We condone our indifference and excuse our lack of concern by pleading our almost certain quadrennial yielding to the persuasive enthusiasm engendered by political campaign orators. Once in four years we congratulate ourselves because we have, by some method or process, attained the status of patriots.

But the symptoms soon disappear. In this year of grace few have been rallied to the standard of those leaders and confirmed seekers after office who profess to point with pride to past accomplishments in behalf of the American people. The arousing appeal seems to have been made by those who, in the years of political exile, view with alarm the wreckage strewn in the wake of the floundering ship of state. It may be agreed that the eloquent and convincing speakers and writers so enlisted on opposing sides are sincere both in their commendations and condemnations. We must accord to all the privilege of judging and choosing, likewise the privilege of expounding and establishing the soundness of their views.

Beyond this we are not bound by any rule or canon of political etiquette to go with or follow those who would influence us in arriving at a wise or patriotic decision. In times of enthusiasm, artificially fomented, much is said and much believed which, in our calmer moments, seems extravagant and ridiculous. In the morning we discover that the alarming dream which seemed so real was not even a portent. In the light of clear understanding the specter vanishes and the supposed danger passes.

Despite needless alarms and senseless hideous dreams, however, there is need, during these periods of inventory and inspection, that we carefully and courageously scan the record which we as individuals, as political groups or parties, and as a nation under a single flag, are writing day by day and year by year. Are we drifting, even by slight degree, from the course we know to be safe? Those who view with alarm tell us that this is the danger. They offer proof which they insist will convince all thoughtful persons that ahead, unless the familiar course is regained, lie dangerous shoals in uncharted and unfriendly waters.

I do not believe it is seriously insisted by those who point with pride that the course has not been altered in some degree. The quest is for new adventures in economic seas as yet indifferently explored by peoples and navigators whose charts are not written in the American code. They claim to have discovered some shorter route to the harbor of contentment.

In a little more than a week from today the men and women of the United States will write another page in the record of their progress. Today, even the most astute forecaster cannot assure us of the import of that entry. It will be dictated and written as the solemn pronouncement of millions of voters who still hold the secret closely guarded within their breasts. Many who will find themselves dissatisfied with the result will, pursuant to the American plan of government, accept and abide by the result. This is not always the easiest thing to do.

Whatever the verdict, whatever the course which may be chosen, it must be remembered that in the weeks and months before the day of decision, the issues have been clearly defined and the diverging courses plainly indicated. The responsibility of choosing and acting wisely is now, as it always has been, that of the individual.

There can be no abuse of privilege without there first being an abuse or neglect of responsibility.

The Wide Horizon

Centralization Through Subsidies

By William Y. Elliott
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CENTRALIZATION of power is a thing that many democrats fear as the forerunner of autocracy. The old Jeffersonian distrust of too much government and too much power in a few hands has been strengthened by the march of events in Europe—seeming always to lead toward dictatorships.

Not a few of the new Jeffersonians are simply old anti-regulationists, who would rather retain the power to rule through economic control than to have government "meddling" in what they choose to regard as their own private business. One may have very little sympathy with gentlemen who often use the term liberty to cover their own unchecked power to exploit monopolies and rule by the methods of industrial feudalism.

At the same time, one may wonder whether there is not a sound distrust of centralization in a country so vast and various as the United States. But direct centralization may conceivably be a less dangerous threat to democracy than present methods of putting the purse strings all in the hands of the Executive at Washington. We do this indirectly by subsidies, but the effect is the same, or even worse, than that of direct centralization.

The effect of the Supreme Court's recent decisions on the NRA, the AAA, the Guffey Act and other New Deal measures, has often been represented as putting a stop to federal centralization. It has checked some obvious efforts in that direction, many of them certainly defensible as emergency measures. But it is questionable as to whether or not this shutting off of avenues of social experiment on a national scale, with the fight out in the open on the merits of the issues, has not merely accelerated a drift toward what may be a still more dangerous national policy—federal centralization by indirection, through subsidies.

The danger here lies in the fact that by offering the states and the electorate what look like federal benefactions, the sense of local financial responsibility is often obscured and the real issues are not fought on their merits. A community that has dangled before it a fat sum of federal money to undertake local public works often tends to reckon the costs only in terms of its own immediate contribution to the undertaking.

A project for putting curbstones along highways may impose a local burden of only one fourth or one third, and certainly not more than one half the total cost. Sometimes the local contribution is less if the state takes more of the burden. And the same thing can be said for all sorts of other subsidies: they represent too often in the popular mind a gift from the munificent Uncle Sam who lives in Washington and whose credit covers everything. The all-important question of "Who is to pay?" is lost from sight.

The most insidious thing about this type of federal centralization is that it is about the only method left open to achieve some reasonable unification of a national economy, now that the court has put a direct control over industrial conditions, wages and labor, agriculture and great sectors of national resources outside Washington's reach. It is a constitutional method, sanctioned by the precedents of a hundred years, and unchidden as yet by the Supreme Court. There is language in the Butler case on the AAA that may presage a stiffening of the court's attitude in the whole field of conditional subsidies. But it is hard to see how cases can be raised before the court. And it is certain that both major parties have conceded the necessity of the subsidy, though they differ as to the means of raising it and the method of giving it.

Governor Landon, for example, seems to be outbidding Mr. Roosevelt for the farm vote by a scheme of tariff rebates or offsets to the farmer that the New York Times estimates at costing the nation a cool two billions a year. Nor is he likely to wish to repeal the generous subsidy recently voted to private ship building and the merchant marine. No talk of economy is apt to come to more than whittling down on public works and direct relief expenditures. And, unfortunately, the gains in this direction are more than likely to be offset by the old subsidies to particular interests that are represented in tariff increases, increased rates for rails and other public utilities, and a benevolent attitude toward general credit inflation for industry. All these things represent indirect subsidies, though they apply to a narrower group of beneficiaries.

Road building is a good thing; so is education; so is social security. But, a gift horse is traditionally not to be looked in the mouth. That is the danger. Millions of farmers are finding their taxes for roads more than they can economically carry today. It involves them in more cash crops and all that vicious cycle of overproduction for which subsidies are a vicious remedy.

The people of this country must be educated to ask the right question about every such use of federal funds: "Is it worth the money?" not "What is my down payment?"